Recd 30. Nov. No Mexico.
Vol 2

J 99487
R 4684
N.T.N.

No: 15.

United States Consulate General at Simoda
July 1st, 1858.

1859. Wants No 23.

See Desp. No. 39 ~~48~~
Aug. 19, 1859
for explanation

ave the honor to transmit
umbered 1, my account of
ts made under the ground" for
penses in Japan" for the
ing June 30th, 1858, showing
my hands of $960.11
and sixty dollars and eleven

No: 1

have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris
Consul General

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Desp. 30. Nov. Mr Marcy. Vol 2

J 99487
R 4684
N.T.M.

No: 15.

United States Consulate General at Simoda
July 1st, 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, numbered 1, my account of disbursements made under the fund "for Contingent Expenses in Japan" for the quarter ending June 30th, 1858, showing a balance in my hands of $960.11 nine hundred and sixty dollars and eleven cents. No: 1

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris
Consul General

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington.

1859. Wants No. 23.

See Desp. No. ~~40~~ 39
Aug. 19, 1859
for explanation

U.S. Consulate General

Kanagawa July 1. 1858.

Townsend Harris.

No. 15

1 Enclosure

Received.

accompanying account
for Contingent expenses
for 2d quarter of 1858.

Rec 30. Nov. Mr Marcy

No. 16.

United States Consulate General at Simoda

July 1. 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, numbered 1, account of payment for an Interpreter, for his services from the 1. of April to the 30th of June 1858 inclusive, showing a balance to the debet of that fund of $500.00/100. five hundred dollars. No 1

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General

To the Honorable Lewis Cass

Secretary of State

Washington.

U.S. Consulate General

Sinnoda July 1. 1858.

Townsend Harris.

No. 16

1 Enclosure

Received -

accompanying account
for payment of Interpreter
for the 2d quarter of 1858.

Recd 30. Nov. Mr Marcy

No. 17.

United States Consulate General at Jeddo

July 1st 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to report, that no vessels arrived in this Consular district nor departed from it, during the quarter ending June 30th, 1858.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris
Consul General.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington.

U.S. Consulate General

Simoda July 1. 1858.

Townsend Harris Esq.

No. 17.

Received.

About arrival and
departure of vessels for
2d quarter of 1858.

Recd 30. Nov. Mr Marcoe.

No. 18.

United State Consulate General at Simoda.

July 1st, 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that no fees have been received at this Consulate, during the quarter ending June 30th 1858.

I have the honor to be.

Very respectfully.

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.

Secretary of State.

Washington

U.S. Consulate General

the best of the Imperial physicians, who had been taught by the Dutch surgeons at Nagasaki, were sent at once from Yedo, to this place.

The Tycoon constantly sent me very kind messages, accompanied with presents of such things, as he thought might aid my recovery. Daily bulletins were sent by the physicians to Yedo, and on the reciept at that place of a Bulletin, stating that my case was hopeless, the Doctors received peremptory orders, to cure me, and that, if I died, they would themselves be in peril.

I mention these particulars, to show the kindly disposition of the Japanese; perhaps I might add, that it proved, that my three months residence in Yedo had not made an unfavorable impression, on the Japanese authorities.

On the 15th of April, I again left Simoda for Yedo, against the strong remonstrances of the physicians, and notwithstanding, that I was so weak that I had to be carried, on board the steamer. Happily I did not suffer

any.

any relapse, and am now quite recovered.

On my arrival at Yedo, I was informed that the Minister for Foreign affairs had not yet returned, from Kioto, (to which place he went as Envoy to the Mikado) and that nothing could be done, until he returned.

I received a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, containing the same statements, and regretting that the pledges to sign the Treaty on the 20th of April could not be kept, and requesting me, to grant them further time. I transmit herewith the Dutch version of that letter, together with an English translation of the same, numbered 1. No 1

Mr. J. H. Donker Curtius, the Dutch Superintendent of Trade at Nagasaki and Dutch Commissioner to Japan, arrived in Yedo, on the 23d of April, and had an audience of the Tycoon, on the 8th of May.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, did not return to Yedo, until the 1st of June, and on the 5th of that month, I had an interview with him: The

Minister

Ministers opened the business by recapi-
tulating the causes, that led to the post pone-
ment of the signing of the Treaty, at their
request, the despatch of an Embassy to Kioto,
and that they had not signed the Treaty
at the date specified; he said that since
the accession to power, of the present dynasty
of the Tycoon, only three missions had been
sent to the Mikado, the two first of which,
accomplished the object of their mission,
within ten days of their arrival at Kioto,
while the third, of which he was a
member, had remained there fifty days.
He said that he found a very alarming
excitement, existed among the People;
that the Mikado, had received letters
from some of the most powerful of the
Daimios, remonstrating against the
Treaty, made with the Americans, and
warning him, that great evils would ensue,
if he gave his assent to it. — The Mikado
was much alarmed and troubled, he
did not refuse his assent to the Treaty, but
told the Envoy, that they must take more
time, and reconcile the dissenting Daimios,
and that as soon, as the present effervescence

was.

was quieted, he would give his apent. The Minister said, that the Tycoon and Council of State were strongly in favor of the Treaty, as made; that they would adhere to its provisions, and that it should go into effect, that they well understood, how greatly the Treaty would benefit Japan, but that many of the Simios were not so well informed, and from that cause they opposed the Treaty; that he desired a further postponement of the signing of the Treaty, for the purpose of quietly reconciling the Simios, and thus preventing a civil war, from breaking out in Japan. The Minister closed by saying, that the Commissioners, who had negociated the Treaty with me, would communicate to me, the precise time, which they wished me to grant.

In answer to this, I said, I hardly knew what reply to make, that it was, as I believed unprecedented for a Government, to carry on negociations, when they had not the power, to sign them, when completed; that it would give Foreign Powers a most unfavorable opinion of the Tycoon's Government, and that they might,

might refuse to hold any negociations, except with the Representatives of the Mikado, and under his Full Powers; that it behoved the Government of Yedo, to beware of the danger they were incurring, by the display of weakness, which was rather calculated to stimulate the resistance of the Dimios, than to allay it; that I would hear what propositions, the Commissioners might have to make to me, and then would give my decision.

The following day, the Commissioners visited me. So far as I can ascertain the truth in this singular country, I believe the following to describe the actual position of the Dimios or Princes of Japan.

The Princes are of two clases One clas being hereditary and holding landed posessions of greater or less extent. these are called the Dimios; the other clas is composed of Titular Princes whose title are not hereditary and who are not all posesped of landed estates; these are called Kami.

The Dimios are 360 in number,

of

of these 18 are of the ancient Princes of Japan, whose title date long anterior to the period, when Yeyas, founded the present Tycoon Dynasty. These Princes are supreme in their own territories, having absolute power of life and death, and the control of the whole income of their principality, so absolute is their authority, that even an Imperial officer cannot enter their dominions, without having obtained their consent.
Among these 18 princes the most powerful are Kaga and Satsuma, it is said the former can bring 60.000 men into the field. The remaining 342 divisions only date from the days of Yeyas; their possessions being derived from the subdivision of the estates of the Princes, who opposed the usurpation of Yeyas, are comparatively small, and they are more fully under the control of the Government, than the 18 first named, who supported the usurper, and from this fact, the 18 are said, to call themselves, the friends of the Tycoon, but not his subjects.

It

It appears that for more than two hundred years, Japan has been ruled by unchangeable laws, that all classes from the Dimio to the Peasant bow submissively to them; that so long as the Government keeps within the limits of those laws, its authority is not questioned, these laws compel all the Dimios, to keep their families in Yedo, and themselves are only allowed to be six months in the year, in their own Territories, the remainder of the year must be passed in Yedo.

When visiting their own possessions they are not allowed to take either wife or child with them, all must remain in Yedo, this rule applies to the Kami alro, as well as to the Dimios. This restraint on the liberty of action of the Dimios, and the perpetual confinement of their families in Yedo, seems to contradict the assertion of independence and Supreme power in their own Territories, which is claimed for the 18 ancient Princes; it appears to be one of those paradoxes, which Japan alone, offers to the world.

In.

In February last, fourteen of the eighteen great Princes were opposed to the Treaty, among the four in favor of it, was the Prince of Satsuma, who is father in law to the Tycoon and already named as one of the most powerful of the princes.

I could not learn the ground taken by the fourteen Dimios against the Treaty, except that it was against the ancient laws.

I am inclined to think, that they fear, that their power may be weakened, if not overthrown, by a free intercourse of the Japanese with Foreigners. The first and last maxim of the Dimio is "That land is happy, that never departs "from its ancient laws." For two hundred years Japan has enjoyed profound peace, unmolested by foreign or domestic troubles; her People, frugal in their habits, have never felt the absence of luxury on the one hand, or the presence of want on the other; probably no part of the world can show a People, so well fed, clad, and lodged, and so little overworked, as is to be seen in Japan, at the present day.

Shut up by their system of exclusion, they have heard but little, and perhaps have cared

less.

lef, about the events, that have convulsed other Nations, during the last two hundred and fifty years, it is not therefore to be wondered at, that many of them should be opposed to any alteration, of a system, which has secured their tranquility and happiness for so long a time.

The Government of Yedo has never been called on, to exercise any energy or boldness of action, they are therefore quite unprepared, to meet the present state of things by a coup d'état. The Commissioners apprised me, that the Tycoon and Council of State were fully resolved to carry the Treaty into effect, that they did not ask any alteration of its conditions, but requested time to enable them, to bring the Dimios to reason. They said the Government had the power, to crush the opposition by force, but they shrunk with horror from the idea of bloodshed; that the time they asked for accomplishing their purpose was until the 27th of the Seventh month (September 4th, 1858); that if I would agree to this delay, the Council of State would

would write me a letter, in which they would pledge their faith and that of the Tycoon, that the Treaty should positively be signed on the date named above, no matter what might be the state of public opinion, at that time.

I now found myself in the same position, that I was in, on the 17th of February, as described in my No: 6 of the present year, and that I must again decide, whether to break off the negociations, or to accede to their request.

The Japanese had given the Dutch Commissioner, a copy of the Treaty, they had negociated with me, and he was aware of the desire of the Japanese, to postpone the execution of it. He openly avowed his intention to negociate such a Commercial Treaty, as would not be objected to, by the Dimios, and said that if subsequently the American Treaty was signed, the additional privileges would accrue to the Dutch, and thus Holland would secure the great credit of having made the first Commercial Treaty with Japan. I have no

doubt

doubt, that, had I broken off the negociations, a Treaty would have at once been made, as desired by the Dutch Commissioner.

In addition to the loss of credit, to the United States, I had also to consider, that the fact of the Dutch having made such a Treaty, would greatly embarass any future negociations, for the obtaining of the provisions, omitted in the Dutch Treaty, if it did not entirely defeat them.

After mature deliberation, I determined to accede to the request of the Japanese, provided they would also pledge themselves in writing, not to sign any Treaty or Convention with any Power, until the expiration of thirty days, after signing the American Treaty.

This proposition was accepted by the Council of State, who subsequently wrote me a letter, expressing the conditions already stated. I transmit herewith a copy of the Dutch version of that letter with an English translation of the same, numbered 2

N: 2

This document may fairly be considered as a virtual execution and ratification of the Treaty.

The Minister of Foreign affairs delivered to me a large box, containing a letter from the Tycoon, addressed to the President of the United States. I was apprised, that no letter had been addressed, by the Tycoon, to any Foreign Power; for more than two hundred and forty years, and that the answers to the letters of the King of Holland, were written by the Council of State. A Dutch version of the letter, was also handed to me, a copy of which, with an English translation of the same, I transmit herewith, numbered 3 No: 3.

Having no further immediate business in Yedo, I returned to this place, on the 18th ultimo.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris
Consul General.

U. S. Consulate General.
Simoda, July 8/58.

Townsend Harris.

№ 19.

3 Enclosures

Received.

Second visit to Yedo.
further postponement
of execution of the treaty
Letter from the Tycoon
to the President.

Dutch Version.

Aan Zyne Excellentie Townsend Harris,
Gevolmagtigden en Consul Generaal der
Vereenigde Staten van America, enz. enz. enz.

Betreffende de uitwisseling
van het tydelyke Verdrag tusschen Japan
en de Vereenigde Staten, wordt een Gezantschap
van Zyne Majesteit den Taikoen naar
Kioto gecommitteerd, om er van te verbiedig
kennis van Zyne Majesteit den Geestelyken
Keizer te offeren, en tot de terugkomst van dat
gezantschap is het Verdrag onmogelyk te
teekenen, waarvoor de tyd van twee maanden
zal verloopen op of voor welken tyd, het
verdrag zal geteekend worden; hetwelk
ik U den 5de dag van de jongstleden
ste maand schriftelyk medegedeeld
heb. Het is my van Yedo berigt
en wel bekend, dat Gy, terwyl de termyn
nadert, niettegenstaande uwe ongestild-
heid, de aankomst in de Stad Yedo zal
beistellen, dan, daar niet alleen de
gesprekken van den aanvang af, welke
tusschen U en de commissarissen

gehouden

gehouden zyn, maar zelfs al de omstandigheden daarvan, stiptelyk ter kennis van Zyne Majesteit den Geestelyken Keizer geoffend zullen worden, is de terugkomst in de stad Jedo onmogelyk op den gemelden tyd plaats te hebben, en dus zal de beloofde tyd niet te regt komen, waarvan ik U eens wil mede deelen, evenwel zullen er, vermoedelyk van nu, zoo vele dagen niet verloopen, en over een en ander zal door Inouye Sinano no kami, nader gesproken worden. Met eerbied voorgesteld den eersten dag van de derden maand des vyfden jaars van Ansei Mina.

(was geteekend) Hotta Bittsuno kami.

(") Moriyama Takitoro

English translation.

To His Excellency Townsend Harris,
Plenipotentiary and Consul General of
the United States of America. & & &.

On the 5th. day of the last first
month, I communicated to you in
writing, that an Embassy from His Majesty
the Tycoon, relating to the exchange of
the temporary Treaty between Japan and
the United States would be sent to
Kioto, to present it respectfully to the
notice of His Majesty the Spiritual Emperor,
and until the return of that Embassy
it is impossible to sign the Treaty,
wherefore a period of two months will
be required, on or before which time the
Treaty shall be signed. I am
informed from Yedo and I well know,
that the time appointed drawing near,
you will return to the city of Yedo not-
withstanding your indisposition, but
as not only the conversations held from
the beginning, between you and the
Commissioners, but even all the circumstances,

relating

relating thereunto are to be punctually
presented to the notice of the Spiritual
Emperor, it is impossible to return to
the City of Yedo at the time mentioned,
and so, it cannot be done, at the time
promised, which I would communi-
cate to you. It is probable how-
ever, that not many days will elapse
from now, and Inooye Sinano no
cami will enter into further details
with you, about this matter.

Represented with respect.
The 1st day of the 3d month of the fifth
year of Ansei Mina.

(signed) Hotta Bitsu no cami
for Dutch translation (signed) Moriyama Takitaro.
A true translation
H. Heusken

Enclosure
with dispatch No. 19.
Letter from Minister
of Foreign affairs.
No. 1.

Kioto April 14th 1858.

Duitsche version.

Aan Zyne Excellentie Townsend Harris, Gevolmagtigden der Vereenigde Staten van Amerika, enz. enz. enz.

Wy, de Raad van Staat van het Japansche Rijk, doen by dezen, door en met de toestemming van Zyne Majesteit den Taikoen, eene plegtige belofte, dat het den vyfden dag der vyfde maand door Uwe Excellentie, van den kant der Vereenigde Staten van Amerika, en door Hunne Excellentien Inouye Sinano no kami en Iwase Higo no kami van den kant van Japan gesloten Tractaat, het teekenen van het welk, om eenige, de rust van dit Rijk betreffende redenen, op ons verzoek was uitgesteld, den 27ste dag der zevende maand van het tegenwoordige jaar, bepaald zal geteekend worden, en dat dit in geen geval, zal teruggetrokken, veranderd of uitgesteld worden.

Wy verbinden ons verder, dat geen tractaat of geene Konventie, van welken aard ook, met eenige Natie, hoegenaamd

Zal,

zal worden geteekend, voordat dertig dagen
na het teekenen van het Traktaat der
Vereenigde Staten van Amerika, zullen
zijn verlooper. Met uitbid voorgesteld.
den 2de dag der vijfden maand van
het vijfde jaar van Ansei Ilma.
(w.g.) Hotta Bittsuinokami
(") Matsdaira Iganokami
(") Kuze Jamatonokami.
(") Naito Kiyrokami
(") Wakisaka Nakatsukasanotaiu.

(") Moriyama Takitsuo.

English Translation.

To His Excellency, Townsend Harris, Plenipotentiary of the United States of America. &. &. &.

We, the Council of State of the Empire of Japan, do hereby solemnly promise, by and with the consent of his Majisty the Tycoon, that the Treaty concluded by Your Excellency on the part of the United States of America, and by their Excellencies Ino. ooye Sinanono cami and Iwasay Hego no cami on the part of Japan on the 5th. day of the first month, the signing of which was postponed at our request, for grave reasons, affecting the peace of this Empire, shall be positively signed, on the 27th. day of the seventh month of this present year, which promise, in no case shall be withdrawn, altered or postponed.

We further pledge ourselves, that no Treaty or Convention of any kind

with

with any Nation whatever, shall be signed before the expiration of thirty days after the signing of the Treaty with the United States of America.

Represented with respect on the second day of the fifth month of the fifth year of Ansei Mina.

(Signed) Hotta Bitsuno cami
(") Matodira Iganocami
(") Kuze Yamatono cami
(") Ito Kaga no cami Wakisaka Nakatsukasano taiyu

for Dutch translation

(signed) Moriyama Takitoro.

A true translation

W Heusken

Enclosure with dispatch No 19.

Letter from the Council of State.

No 2.

Yedo June 12, 1858

Dutch version.

Aan Zyne Majesteit Franklin Pierce, President der Verenigde Staten van Amerika, enz. enz. enz.

Ik Minamoto Sëisada Taikoen van het Japansche Ryk, antwoord aan uwe Majesteit met genoegen, dat Gy, sedert onlangs menigmaal over de vrede en vriendschap tusschen beide Ryken geschreven hebt, en tevens bewys U myne opregte erkentelykheid van de zending van Zyne Excellentie Townsend Harris, Consul Generaal der Verenigde Staten van Amerika met uwen vriendschappelyken brief, welke omtrent het openen van den handel en de voortduurende vrede tusschen beide Natien is voorgesteld; dan, de onmogelykheid om het tydelyke Tractaat spoedig uit te wisselen, komt daarop aan, dat er eene zamenkomst en beraadslaging van myn geheele ryk, vereischt worden, neemt dit in eene gunstige aanmerking En ik wensch aan Uwe Majesteit

het

het geluk in den voorspoed van uw Rijk.

den Tesdendag der vyfde maand van het vyfde jaar van Asei Tsetsinoye Ilma.

English Translation.

To His Majesty Franklin Peirce,
President of the United States of America
&, &c. &.

I Menamoto E-yay-Sada,
Tycoon of the Japanese Empire, reply
with pleasure to Your Majesty, that
of late you have many times written
about the peace and friendship between
both Empires, and I am likewise
sincerely grateful to you, for sending
His Excellency Townsend Harris, Consul
General of the United States of America,
with your friendly letter, relating to
the opening of trade and the permanent
peace, between both Nations, but as
a meeting and deliberation of my
whole Empire is required, it is impossible to exchange the temporary
Treaty speedily; take this into favorable consideration. And I wish
to Your Majesty, the happiness and
prosperity of Your Empire

the sixth day of the fifth
Month

Enclosure

with despatch No: 19.

Letter from the Tycoon
of Japan to the President
of the United States

No: 3.

Yedo. June 16th, 1858.

the 5th year of
month of Ansei.

A true translation

Rec'd Nov.

N°: 20.

United States Consulate General at Simoda

July 31; 1858.

Sir,

In my despatch N°: 19, I had the honor to give you a statement of the circumstances attending the second postponement of the signing the Commercial Treaty, I had made with the Japanese Government until the 4th of September of the present year:

I have great satisfaction in informing you, that the Treaty was signed on the 29th instant, and that an end has been put to all uncertainty as to the execution of the Treaty, and ~~my~~ mind relieved from the intense anxiety I have felt for nearly two years.

On the 23d instant, the United States Frigate Mississippi arrived here, bringing

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.

Secretary of State

Washington.

bringing me intelligence of the peace between England, France and China, and that Lord Elgin and Baron Gros the English and French Plenipotentiaries, would very shortly arrive in Japan, with a large fleet, and that Count Pontiatine, the Ruisian admiral and Plenipotentiary would be in Simoda, in two or three days, and in effect, he did arrive here on the 28th. instant.

In my previous dispatches, I have informed you, that I had, among many others, used as an argument, that if a Treaty was concluded with me, before any of the European Powers, should send a Plenipotentiary here, that the Treaty would doubtless be accepted by them, and the humiliating appearance of acting under duress would be avoided, and the honor of the Government saved.

I availed myself of this news, to urge the instant execution of the Treaty and wrote to the Prince of Bitsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the particulars of the news, I had received and dispatched the same on the 24th. instant. A Copy

of

of this letter is transmitted herewith, numbered 1. No: 1

On the 25th. instant, Commodore Tattnall arrived here, in the United States Frigate Powhatan. In a confidential conversation with the Commodore, I informed him of the situation of my negociations. The Commodore showed a lively anxiety that the Treaty should be signed before the arrival of the English and French, and offered to assist me, in any manner, I might desire.

Knowing that at least twelve days must elapse, before I could receive an answer to my letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, I availed myself of the Commodore's kind offer, and went up the Bay of Yedo, on the 27th. instant, in the Frigate Powhatan, and arrived at 1. p. m. of that day at Kanagawa.

I immediately wrote to the Prince of Bitsu, giving him the reasons, that had induced me, to come to Kanagawa, and sent him a duplicate of the letter I wrote him on the 24th.; a copy of my letter written at Kanagawa

is

N: 2. is sent herewith and numbered 2.

For the first time the Japanese Government acted promptly, and at midnight of the 28th a Japanese Steamer brought down the Prince of Sinano and the Prince of Hego, the Commissioners, who had negociated the Treaty with me.

On the morning of the 29th instant, the Commissioners came on board the Powhatan, and were received by Commodore Tattnall, with all the honors due them, including a Salute of 17 guns.

The Commissioners having requested a private interview, the Prince of Sinano said, that His Majesty the Tycoon and the Council of State, requested me, to accept their sincere thanks, for the friendship, I had shown them, in giving them the important news, contained in my letter. He then added, that the postponement of the execution of the Treaty, until the 4th of September next, had been communicated to all the Dimios, and that, to depart from that agreement, and sign the Treaty now, would cause very

great

great excitement, that the Council of State had been constantly occupied, since I last left Yedo, in trying to bring over the discontented, and that they had partially succeeded, and they had no doubt, that by the time agreed on for the execution of the Treaty, that all the opposition would be at an end. I replied, that I did not demand any new arrangement, that I had merely informed them, of the approaching danger, and had given them my candid advice, as to the best course they could pursue, that if they did not agree with me, I had only to return to Simoda and quietly wait the day, fixed on, for the termination of the business.

The Prince of Hego, then proposed, that I should write a letter to the Council of State, in which I was to pledge myself, that the French and English would accept the American Treaty, and that if it was refused, that I would act as a friendly mediator on their behalf.

I replied, that while I firmly believed, that the American Treaty would

be

be satisfactory, to the English and French Plenipotentiaries, still I could not give any pledge to the effect, that they should accept it, as I had no power, to commit my Government in any respect. I added, that I was willing to give them a letter to the Council of State, stating my belief, that the American Treaty would be accepted, by the English and French, and that I was willing to act as a friendly Mediator, should any difficulties arise. This proposition was accepted, and a letter to the foregoing effect written, a copy of which is herewith
No: 3. transmitted, numbered 3.

The Commissioners went to their Steamer, for the purpose of translating the letter, which being completed, they returned to the Powhatan at 3. p.m. and the Treaty was then signed. After the signatures had been affixed, Commodore Tattnall hoisted the Japanese and American Flags together at his fore, and saluted them, with 21 guns.

The Commissioners after having congratulated me, on this happy termination of my labours, immediately left,

left to return to Yedo.

I hope, you will excuse me, for saying, that I have not communicated the Articles of the Treaty, to any one, nor has any knowledge of it, been derived through me, except the clause securing freedom of Christian worship, in this Country; this point I have taken the liberty of stating to my friends. But, I have no doubt, that various statements will appear, in the public papers, on the subject. In my No: 10 of the present year, I had the honor to inform you, that the Japanese had given a copy of the Treaty to the Dutch Commissioner, in May last, and that it was possible, the Treaty might be made public, through that source. The particulars of the Treaty, are known through this Empire, and doubtless the Interpreters will freely communicate their knowledge, to the naval Officers now here. I feel the more anxious on this point, from the fact that a garbled copy, of the Commercial Treaty, which I made, with

the

the Government of Siam, in May 1856, was published in a New York newspaper, on the very day, on which the Department of State, received the original from me. Both the President and the Secretary of State very naturally, held me responsible, for the publication, and it was not, until my correspondence, with my most intimate freinds had been shown, that I was relieved from the charge of a grop dereliction of duty.

My labours in this negociation, commenced in October 1856, and I have been constantly occupied in it, up to this time. No words of mine could convey to you the mental anxiety, I have felt during this period, and I attribute my serious illness of March last, to excessive mental exertion.

If the Treaty is ratified, and the President should be pleased, to entrust the diplomatic interests of the United States in Japan to me, I shall consider it as a very flattering mark of his approbation of my services

I make this application with

unfeigned

unfeigned modesty; I am well aware, that there are thousands in our happy country, who posess abilities, far superior to mine; all I have to offer is a sincere devotion to the honor and interests of my country, and a firm resolution, never to swerve, from the path of truth and rectitude, for any worldly advantage.

Hoping that what I have done will meet with your approbation, and receive the approval of the President, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris
Consul General.

U. S. Consulate General,

Simoda, July 31st, 1858.

Townsend Harris

No: 20.

with 3 Enclosures.

Received

arrival of Mississippi
and Powhattan, voyage
in the latter frigate to
Kanagawa.
Signing of the Treaty.
Possible publication of the
Treaty in the U. S.

United States Consulate General at Simoda,
July 24. 1858.

To His Excellency
Hotta Prince of Bitsu,
Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Em=
pire of Japan.
&. &. &.
Yedo.

The arrival of the steamer Mississip=
pi, enables me to communicate some
important communications to Your
Excellency.

The mutiny of the Seapoy troops
in India, has been put down.

The Chinese having been defeated
by the French and English force at Pei-ho,
in the gulf of Pe-che-lee, were compelled
to submit to the terms, dictated by the
English and French, and consequently,
the China war is ended. This leaves
the English and French at liberty to
direct their attention to Japan.

I am informed that an English
Fleet of 30 to 40 vessels, may be expected
to.

to arrive in the Bay of Yedo, at any hour, and that the French fleet will accompany the English.

This is very serious news and calls for immediate action, on the part of the Government of Japan.

If the treaty made by me and the Japanese Commissioners, is not signed before these fleets arrive, it is not to be expected, that they will be contented with a similar one. On the contrary, proud of their recent triumphs in India and China, they will demand much larger freedom for the English in Japan.

I urgently press on Your Excellency, the very great importance of having the treaty signed, without the loss of a single day. The neglect of this warning may cause serious misfortunes.

Admiral Pontiatine arrived at Nagasaki, on the 8th of the Japanese Sixth month

States with respect. (signed) Townsend Harris.
Plenipotentiary and Consul General of the United States of America for the Empire of Japan.

Inclosed in dispatch No. 20.
Letter to Minister of Foreign affairs
No. 1.
Yedo, July 24/58.

United States Legation to Japan
Frigate Powhatan, Kanagawa, July 27, 1858.

To His Excellency.
Hotta Prince of Bitsu
Minister of Foreign affairs for the Empire
of Japan,
&. &. &.
Yedo.

I hand you copy of an important letter, I wrote to Your Excellency on the 24th instant. The arrival at Simoda of Commodore Tattnall, Commander in chief, of the United States Naval Forces, in the India, China and Japan Seas, enables me to come up to Kanagawa, so that I can have prompt communication with Your Excellency.

The news brought by Commodore Tattnall more than confirms all the matters reported by me, in my letter of the 24th, and the French will be here, within five days. Admiral

Pontiatine

Pontiatine will be at Kanagawa to morrow.

Commodore Tattnall desires me to say, that he shall be happy to see any of the High Nobles, that may wish to visit his ship, and he sends a particular invitation to Naqui Prince of Gemba, admiral of the Japanese fleet.

Represented with Respect.

(signed) Townsend Harris.

Plenipotentiary and Consul General of the United States of America, for the Empire of Japan.

Enclosure with dispatch No 20.

Letter to Minister Foreign Affairs

No 2.

Kanagawa, July 27/58

United State Ligation to Japan.
Frigate Powhatan, Kanagawa, July 29th 1858.

To Their Excellencies.
Hotta Prince of Bitsu
Matodaira Prince of Iga
Kuze Prince of Yamoto
Nito Prince of Kee.
Wakisaka Prince of Nakatsukasa.
Members of the Council of State
&. &. &.
Yedo.

I have this morning heard from Their Excellencies, the Prince of Sinano and the Prince of Hego, the welcome you gave to my friendly letter of the 24th instant.

I would now state to Your Excellencies, that I have no doubt, that all the Foreign Powers, that may come to Japan, to negociate Treaties, will willingly accept, that, already made, with my Government.

Should any difficulties arise

in

Enclosure

in any future negociations, I will at the request of the Government of Japan, act as a friendly Mediator, and in such character, will use my best exertions to induce such Powers, as may be negociating, to accept the Treaty, already made.

Represented with respect.

(signd) Townsend Harris.

Plenipotentiary and Consul General of the United States of America, for the Empire of Japan.

Enclosed with Despatch No. 20,

Letter to the Council of State.

No. 3.

Kanagawa July 29/58

Rec'd 30. Nov. W Marcy

No: 21.

United States Consulate General
Sinoda, Japan August 3d, 1858.

Sir,

The fund for the payment of a Dutch Interpreter, being not only exhausted, but having a balance against it of $625. I have been compelled to avail myself of the balance of the special credit of August 25th 1856, which was unexpended, after paying the debt of Reed & Dougherty to the Government of Sinoda, and I have drawn on Messrs Baring Brothers & Co. London for £326.6.6. Three hundred and twenty six pounds, six shillings and six pence Sterling, and have sent the same to China, for sale.

I respectfully solicit your instructions, as to the manner, in which I shall draw, in order to meet the future wants of.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington

of this Juna:

I have the hona to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General

U.S. Consulate General

Simoda, August 3/58.

Townsend Harris.

No. 21.

Review.

About Interpreter's fund.

Rec'd No. Nov.

No. 22

United States Consulate General at Simoda.

July 31st, 1858.

Sir,

In a letter from the Department of State, dated August 19th 1856 and addressed to this Consulate, I was directed to pay a debt, supposed to be owing by a Mr. Reed, to the Japanese Government.

That letter was not received, until the 20th of October 1857. I enquired into the facts of the case, and found that the Japanese held two notes signed by Reed & Dougherty, one for one thousand dollars, and the other for fourteen hundred and ninety dollars. I then informed the authorities, that I would pay those notes, as soon as any American ship should arrive here; at the same time informing them, that the fact of my Government paying this debt, must not be.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.

Secretary of State

Washington

be considered as a precedent, or that there was any obligation, either moral or legal, to pay it, but that the payment was made, from a wish to save them from the risk of loss, which they had incurred by their own confidence; that for the future, no debts contracted by private persons in Japan would be paid by the Government of the United States.

The Japanese were much pleased with this, and said it showed a high sense of honor, on the part of the Government of the United States, and that for the future, they should govern themselves, by the advice I had given them.

The notes of Reed & Dougherty, are drawn, payable in dollars, but as the dollar at that time was considered as only the equivalent of the Japanese Itzebu, I have paid to the Japanese the sum of twenty four hundred and ninety Itzebues, which under the convention of June 17th 1857, are equal to 34/h cents of a dollar, makes the amount paid them, to be $ 859.05

Showing

showing a saving by the operation of that Convention of ℔ 1634. ℔

I transmit herewith the original notes and an apignment of the same to you, made by Aibaro Genotaro Chief of the Treasury of Simoda, duly witnessed and authenticated, together with a certificate made by the Prince of Dewa, Governor of Simoda, that the above officer was duly authorised to make the apignment. No: 1

I am ignorant of legal forms, but I hope, the apignment will be found to cover all the material points, that are requisite, in such an instrument.

I also transmit herewith an account, showing the amount for which I have drawn on Messrs Baring Bro. & Co. in liquidation. No: 2

I shall send duplicates of the documents with the Consular Copies of the notes by the next opportunity.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant.

Townsend Harris

Consul General.

No. 22. T. Harris - Simoda - 31 July. 1858 -

Gen. Consulate General

Simoda, July 31. 1858.

Townsend Harris.

No: 22.

Two Enclosures.

Received.

liquidation of Reid.
Daugherty's notes.

United States Consulate General at Simoda.

I Townsend Harris, Consul General of the United States of America for the Empire of Japan, do hereby certify, that the within instrument, written in the Japanese language, was delivered to me by Nibaro Genotaro, known to me to be an Imperial Officer and Chief of the Treasury at Simoda, who at the same time declared, that he had read, signed, and sealed the same.

I do further certify, that the subscribing witnesses to the above named document, named Wakana Miosabo and Matsoemoera Jusino, personally appeared before me, and declared that they had witnessed the execution of the same.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of this Consulate General, this twenty sixth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty third

Townsend Harris

Consul General

奉書紙相違無之候也

江沼郡下田奥沢庄
支配組沢
若菜三男三郎殿

下田奥沢
支配組沢
杜村忠四郎殿

処まん事と云ふ歟ヒ
まうさ丸名仕法の道ひ手自うら為をこの
ゆき布色、けうん事と参うね
右御掟ニて下田の役布ふおいて名代ー洞戸をる
ものも

安政五年六月十六日
亜墨利加ゟ音ず来年七月廿六日

下田奉行支配洞役
下田役本令浪出勤掛
相原二郎左郎

清取り一貨物のため下田の役所に届ケ
千ドルラルの高をスクーネル船箱館もち出せ
上陸ゝ届一

千八百五十五年六月二日下田小於ク

リードヨドベルチイ名記ヲ

第又渡書の貨数を載セ下田の役所ゝ

たの通

清取り一貨物のため下田の役本小借主一

千に百乙指ドルラルを以りもり百弁又ら

スクーナル船サンフランシスコもり名せ一上持小為一

千八百五十五年三月三十日下田小於ク

リードヨドベルチイ名記ヨ

日本國ト甲國トノ間ニ通商ノ條約ヲ締結スル爲メ日本國ノ全權委員ハ神奈川ノ奉行ニ任スル指
ドベルチイ、委任セラレタル全權委員ハ
ドルラルノ拂ヲ以テ左ノ條款ヲ約定セリ
第一款　今後日本國ト甲國トノ政府及ヒ人民ノ間ニ
亜墨利加合衆國ノスタートフアンセケレターリス
ホルヱブルリウイスケスト告示ス右證書

Weet allen bij deze, dat ik Shibata
Gerotaro, Keizerlijk ambtenaar en opper-
hoofd der Geldkamer van Simoda, voor
en in aanmerking van de Som van
twee duizend vier honderd en negen-
tig dollars, aan mij; in handen betaald,
bij deze aan den Honorable Lewis Cass,
Secretaris van Staat der Vereenigde
Staten van Amerika, assigneer, over-
maak en overdrag; al het regt, de aan-
spraak en het belang der Regering
van Simoda in en aan twee, door
Reed & Dougherty gemaakte promes-
ses of obligatien, welke promesses of
obligatien, in de volgende woorden,
vervat zijn, te weten:

"Schuldig aan de Regering van Si-
" moda, voor waarde ontvangen, de
" Som van een duizend vier honderd
" en negentig dollars, betaalbaar in
" vier maanden na datum of bij de
" aankomst van onzen Schoener van
" San Francisco.

" $ 1490.-

Reed & Dougherty
(was getekend)

Simoda 30 Mei 1855.

Schuldig aan de Regering van Simoda, voor waarde ontvangen, op vordering of bij de aankomst van onzen schoener van Hakodate de Som van een duizend dollars.

Reed & Dougherty
(was getekend)

Simoda Juny 2e 1855.

gevende aan den voormelden Honorable Lewis Cass, volmagt om in regten te vervolgen en te recouvreren het bedrag der voormelde promesses of obligatien, in Zijn eigene of in mijn naam of in de naam van eenig ander persoon, hem volmagt verleenende daarmede op elke wijze te handelen, als ik in persoon doen kon.

Ter oirkonde waarvan ik deze heb onderteekend, en mijn Cachet daarop gesteld, in de Gelaskamer van Simoda den Zestienden dag der Zesde maand van het Vijfde jaar van Ansei, overeen-

komend met de Amerikaansche dagtee-
kening van den Zes en dertigsten July,
een duizend acht honderd acht en vijftig.

Nishara Gerotaro
(was getekend)

Geteekend, gezegeld en
overhandigd in tegenwoor-
digheid van

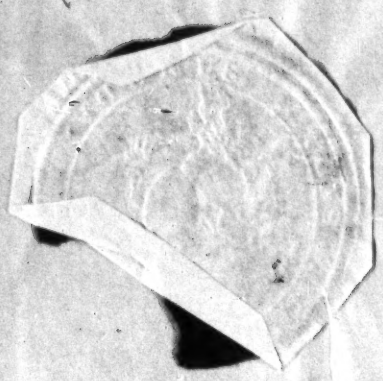
Wakana Mioshoro
(was getekend)
Vice Gouverneur eersten rang.

Matsoemoera Tsusiro
(was getekend)
Vice Gouverneur.

U. S. Consulate General at Kanagawa

Personally appeared before me, Tock Jero
well known, to be an Official Interpreter of
the Japanese and dutch languages for
the Government of Kanagawa, who being
duly sworn, doth depose and say, that
the foregoing paper in the Dutch lan-
guage, is a true translation of the
Japanese document signed by
Ido as a Gentaro, and which preceded
this paper. -

Tockjero



Sworn to before me, this Twenty
sixth day of July, in the Year
of our Lord, one thousand,
eight hundred and fifty eight.

Townsend Harris

Consul General

Know all men by these Presents, that I Aibara Gerotaro, Imperial officer, and chief of the Treasury of Simoda, for and in consideration of the sum of Two thousand, four hundred and ninety dollars, to me in hand paid, do hereby assign, set over and convey to the Honorable Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States of America, all the right, title and interest of the Government of Simoda, in and to two promissory notes or obligations made by Reed & Dougherty, which promissory notes or obligations, are in the following words, viz

"Due the Government of Simoda, for value received, the sum of one thousand four hundred and ninety dollars, payable in four months from date, or on the arrival of our Schooner from San Francisco.

$1490. (signed) Reed & Dougherty.

Simoda, May 30th, 1855

"Due the Government of Simoda, for value received, on demand or on the arrival of our Schooner from Hakodade, the sum of one thousand dollars.

(signed) Reed & Dougherty.

Simoda, June 2d, 1855"

Giving to the aforesaid Honorable Lewis Cass, full power to sue for and recover the amounts of the aforesaid promissory notes or obligations, either in his own, or in my name, or in the name of any other person, granting him full power to do every act therein, that I could do in person.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at the Treasury of Simoda, this sixteenth day of the sixth month, of the fifth year of Ansei, corresponding to the American date of the twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight. (signed) Aibara Gerotaro.

Signed sealed & delivered in presence of

(signed) Wakana Midsabro, Vice Governor, first rank.

(") Matsemoera Jesseis. Vice Governor

over

A true translation

Interpreter to the Consulate.

調印せる条約

[illegible]

安政五年六月十六日
亜墨利加合衆国千八百五十八年七月廿六日

[illegible]

The United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to establish firm, and lasting peace and friendship between the United States and Japan, and between their countries and people, respectively, without reserve, have for that purpose appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States of America, Townsend Harris, Esquire, Minister Diplomatic and Consul General of the United States of America to Japan, and His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, Kayenokami Ino no Kami Chunagakawa Hambuzayemon, Nakamura Bizen no Kami, Matsuzaki Kosaku no Kami, Commissioners Plenipotentiary for the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace, Amity and Commerce between the United States of America and Japan;

who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

右ら千田喜久次配洞没
出納の事を取扱ふ吏た
没本ら納むる所の書の事よ
告示を事を為すに足ら
右渡瀬ら千田立岡本

Ik, Nakamoera Prins van Dewa en Gouverneur van Simoda, verklaar bij deze, dat Kibara Gerotaro, Keizerlijk ambtenaar, het opperhoofd der Geldkamer van Simoda is en dan bij volledige magt heeft om eene assignatie te maken van eenige promesse of obligatie, die aan het Gouvernement van Simoda, betaalbaar is.

Ter oirkonde waarvan ik deze heb onderteekend en mijn cachet er op gesteld in de Gojosio van Simoda, den zestienden dag der Zesde maand van het vijfde jaar van Ansei, overeenkomend met de Amerikaansche dagteekening van den Zes en twintigsten july, een duizend acht honderd acht en vijftig.

Nakamoera Dewanokami

(was gezegeld)

U.S. Consulate General at Simo

Personally appeared before me Took. Le
to me known to be an Official Interp
of the Japanese and Dutch languages,
the Government of Simoda, who bei
duly sworn, doth depose and say,
that the foregoing paper in the Dutch
language is a true translation of
the Japanese document signed by
Nakamura Dewanosami, and
which precedes this paper.

Tookjuro

Sworn to before me this
twenty sixth day of July,
in the Year of our Lord, on
thousand, eight hundred
and fifty eight.

Townsend Harris
Consul Genera

duplicate.

I Nakamoora, Prince of Dewa and Governor of
Sinoda, do hereby certify, that Aibaw Genotaro, an Im-
perial Officer is the Chief of the Treasury of Sinoda, and
that he has full authority to make an assignment.
of any promissory note or obligation, which is payable to
the Government of Sinoda.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
hand and seal, at the Goyoso of Sinoda, this sixteenth day
of the sixth month of the fifth year of Ansei, corresponding
to the American date of the twenty sixth of July, one
thousand, eight hundred and fifty eight

(signed) (L.S.). Nakamoora Dewa no cami.

A true translation.

Interpreter to the Consulate.

Recd 6. Dec

No: 23.

United States Consulate General at Simoda

August 4th, 1858.

Sir,

In accordance with my instructions, that in case, I succeeded in making a Commercial Treaty, with the Government of Japan, I should forward the same to the State Department, by a special Bearer of despatches, I have the honor to inform you, that not being able to procure any Person, in Japan, as a courier, I applied to Commodore Tattnall, for a Person to act in that capacity. With the zeal for the Public Service, that has characterised all his actions, since his arrival here, he offered me the services of his secretary, altho' it would cause him much inconvenience.

I accordingly appointed Mr. Paulding Tattnall, as a special Bearer of despatches.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington

despatches, and he will leave this place, to morrow, in the Frigate Powhatan, for Shanghai. In order to show the understanding between Mr. Tattnall and myself, I make the following extract, from the letter of instructions, I gave him.

"It is expressly understood between us, that you are to be allowed your actual travelling expenses to the United States, and from thence to your station in the squadron of the United States, in the China Seas, as well as the regular per diem, for the time, actually employed by you, during your journey, and for any time, that you may be delayed in the United States, by order of the State Department."

I enclose Mr. Tattnall's receipt for a package containing, the following despatches.

1. A letter from the Emperor of Japan to the President of the United States.
2. The Commercial Treaty made by me, with the Japanese Government.
3. Thirty six covers addressed to you,

Comprising

Received Simoda, Japan, August 4th, 1858, from Townsend Harris Esquire, U.S. Consul General for the Empire of Japan, a package addressed to the Honorable Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, containing public despatches.

Paulding Cattnall
U. S. Navy

the Patent Office.

6. One cover to the care of the Secretary of the Navy.

7. One cover addressed to my agent, Mr. Nathaniel Dougherty. This last cover contains duplicates of my accounts & vouchers, as well as my business correspondence with him, and I trust I shall be excused, for placing any of my personal correspondence in the package, as the importance of the letter to me, is very great, and the mail conveyance very insecure, in the China offices.

I shall be particularly obliged, if you will order the cover for Mr. Dougherty to be forwarded to him, by mail.

I am to inform you, that I am unable to complete a despatch, containing my explanations of the Treaty, but I shall be able to forward it to you, within the next six weeks, which will

take

comprising my despatches N: 14 to 27 inclusive for 1857, and Nos. 1 to 22 inclusive for 1858.

4. Eight covers addressed to the Honorable Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

5. One cover addressed to the Commissioner of the Patent Office.

6. One cover to the care of the Secretary of the Navy.

7. One cover addressed to my Agent, Mr. Nathaniel Dougherty. This last cover contains duplicates of my accounts & vouchers, as well as my business correspondence with him, and I trust I shall be excused for placing any of my personal correspondence in the package, as the importance of the letter to me, is very great, and the mail conveyance very insecure, in the China offices.

I shall be particularly obliged, if you will order the cover for Mr. Dougherty to be forwarded to him, by mail.

I am to pursue for time, that I am unable to complete a despatch, containing my explanations of the Treaty, but I shall be able to forward it to you within the next six weeks, which will

take

Received Simoda, Japan, August 4th, 1858, from Townsend Harris Esquire U.S. Consul General for the Empire of Japan, a package addressed to the Honorable Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, containing public despatches.

Paulding Cattnall
U. S. Navy

take it to Washington, by the time
congress assembles.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris
Consul General.

Kanagawa, August 3/58

Townsend Harris.

Consul.

No. 99.

Consul.

Contents of package
sent by special Messenger
despatch.

Rec'd May 16th Mr. Marcy

N: 24.

United States Consulate General at Simoda

August 6. 1858

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith duplicate of the Commercial Treaty made by me with the Japanese Government, the original of which was forwarded to you by the hands of Mr. Paulding Jattnall, Special Bearer of dispatches.

I enclose Copy of my dispatch N: 23, which states the contents of the package; delivered to Mr. Jattnall, this enclosure is numbered 1. N: 1

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.

Secretary of State

Washington.

No 24. T. Harris. Simoda. 6 Augt. 1858.

U.S. Consulate General

Simoda August 6. 1858.

Townsend Harris

No. 24.

2 Enclosures.

Recvd.

accompanying duplicate of Commercial treaty and duplicate of my dispatch N. 23.

No: 25.

United States Consulate General at Yeddo

August 6. 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, duplicates of the documents relating to the debt of Reed & Dougherty, to the authorities of this place.

I also transmit verified copies of the notes of Reed & Dougherty, the originals of which were forwarded to you in my No: 22 of the present year, a copy of which is enclosed and numbered -1.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris
Consul General.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington.

No 25. T. Harris_ Simoda_ 6 Aug.t 1858.

U. S. Consulate General

Simoda. August 6. 1858.

Townsend Harris

No: 25.

4 Enclosures

Recvd.

accompanying documents relating to Reed v Dougherty.

Rec'd May 18th 1858

No. 26.

United States Consulate General at Simoda

August 6. 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that I have received a box containing the following books for the use of this Consulate, viz.

1 Record of American Seamen relieved
1 Record of the arrival and departure of American vessel
1 Record of relief afforded destitute seamen
1 Record of quarterly statement of fees.
1 ships daily journal
1 Seamen's register
1 Invoice book.
1 Passports book,
1 Marine extended protests book
1 marine note of protests book.
1 Register of official letters received
1 Register of official letters sent.

I.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington.

U. S. Consulate General

I have also received a parcel containing the 3d & 4th volumes of "Report on the Commercial relations of the United States with all Foreign Nations"

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General.

No. 26. T. Harris - Simoda - 6 Aug.t 1859 -

U. S. Consulate General

Simoda August 6/59

Townsend Harris.

No: 26.

No Enclosures

Received,

acknowledging receipt of books.

Re: Sickles: Mr Marks.

No. 27.

United States Consulate General at Simoda,
August 7th, 1858.

Sir,

I had the honor to transmit by the hands of Mr. Spaulding Tattnall, Special Bearer of despatches, the Commercial Treaty, I have made with the Japanese Government, which was signed on the 29th of July.

I believe the Treaty is free from any obscurity of meaning, in some cases the phraseology is peculiar, this arises from the great difference of the idioms of the Japanese and Dutch languages.

It is proper that I should inform you of the reasons, that induced me to consent to the insertion of some of the provisions of the Treaty, and why other obvious

To the Honorable Lewis Cass,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

obvious ones are omitted.
Article First provides for the reception of a Resident Minister at Yedo, and Consuls at all the Ports, opined by the Treaty. The Minister and Consul General can travel in any part of the Empire, from the time they enter on the discharge of their official duties. I demanded the same right for Consuls; the Japanese Commissioners offered to insert the right for each Consul to travel in any part of his Consular district, and said that so far as they were concerned, they would fully grant the right to travel into any part of the Empire, but it involved the questions of the supreme authority, which is exercised by the eighteen great Simios in their Principalities, and of the sanctity, which attaches to the district of Kioto, the residence of the Spiritual Emperor. That to grant to all the Consuls, the right claimed by me, would create a dangerous excitement, and might seriously embarass the Government, they said

they

they had no doubt, that in a short time, after the Treaty went into operation, they should be able to give permissions to travel in any part of the Empire, not only to Consuls, but to all Americans; but they could not insert such a promise in the Treaty.

I answered, that what I asked, was simply the right, which was enjoyed, by all Consuls, under the laws of Nations, that to insert a clause limiting them, to the bounds of their respective Consular Districts, would be an abandonment of a part of their undoubted rights, but as I did not wish to embarass them, by insisting on secondary points, I would omit all reference to Consuls, trusting that when the time arrived, when those rights would be claimed all the difficulties, that at present existed would be removed. At the same time, I explicitly told the Commissioners, that this omission was not to be considered as an abandonment, or even a waiver of the rights of

our

our Consuls.

The Japanese wished to insert a Clause, that no Minister should be sent to Japan before the 1st of January 1861, and on my declining to accede to that proposition, they asked me to give them my private pledge, to the same effect. They were answered, that I had no authority to give any such pledge, and that it would depend on the pleasure of the President, whether the sending a Minister should be delayed or not. They requested me, to write to you, their wishes on this point, which I promised to do. I am of opinion, that the presence of some Person clothed with diplomatic power, at the time the Treaty shall go into effect is of great importance. The changes in the Japanese policy, made by the Treaty are so great, that it cannot be doubted, that many delicate questions will arise, at the outset, and unless they are watched over by a careful and discreet Person, they

may

may cause great injury, to the very favourable opinion, the Japanese now have of our country and its Government.

Article Second, provides, that the President of the United States will at the request of the Japanese Government, act as a friendly Mediator, should any difficulties arise, between Japan and any of the Western Powers. It also provides that the ships of war of the United States and the American Consuls will give such friendly aid to Japanese vessels and Subjects as does not involve a breach of neutrality:

This Article, as well as the right to purchase munitions of war and building vessels in the United States (except when Japan should be at war, with a power in amity with the United States) contained in article Ten was inserted at the special request of the Japanese Commissioners; they said that they knew that the American Government

would

would grant all these points, without any Treaty stipulations; but they wished them to be inserted for the information of the Simios and Nobles, who would have many of their objections to the Treaty removed, by the reading those Articles, as from their ignorance of the comity of Nations, they would look on them as special favors, granted to Japan, by the United States.

Article Third. Five of the best Harbours of Japan are opened by this article to the trade of Americans. They are situated in such relation to the whole country as to fairly open each important section.

In addition to the foregoing Ports, the great Cities of Yedo and Osaca, are also opened to the trade of Americans.

These Ports and cities are to be opened at various dates from the 4th of July 1859 to the 1st of January 1863. This delay was conceded

to

to enable the Government, to quietly pacify the opponents of the measure, in which they expect to be aided by the results of the intercourse, which will begin on the 4th. of July. 1859.

The Harbour of Simoda is to be closed after the 4th. of January 1860. I consented to this, the more readily, as it does not possess a single one of the prerequisites of a Commercial Harbour. The anchorage is unsafe, the place is utterly destitute of any means of commerce, being a poor fishing village, situated among the volcanic cones of Cape Idzu; it is not able to supply the ordinary wants of even a single ship of war, and as to repairs of vessels, they are quite out of the question, from the threefold want of men, materials and a safe place, for making them.

The article provides that a suitable place shall be selected at each of the opened Ports, where Americans may erect their dwelling and ware houses, and a special

clause

clause prohibits the erection of any wall, fence or gate, by the Japanese, around such place.

At Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghae &c. &c. Foreigners as a general rule occupy a quarter by themselves.

The Japanese municipal laws are very peculiar, and if the houses of the Americans were scattered through the towns, among the native houses, we would have either to ask the Japanese to abrogate their regulations in our favor, or we would have to submit to them. It appeared to me, that I could justly make such a demand on the one hand, and that it would not be expedient to place ourselves, under Japanese authority on the other. For these reasons, I followed the plan, which has been voluntarily adopted by our Countrymen, throughout the East.

The twelfth clause of the article virtually repeals all the sumptuary laws of Japan, and the monopoly

of

of copper is broken up, as all the surplus produced, is to be sold at public auction.

Article Fourth may justly be considered, as one of the most important in the Treaty. It secures to the United States, Naval depots, in three of the best Harbours of the country, and all supplies may be landed free of duty. When the salubrity of the climate, the safety of the Harbours, the vicinity to the great Ports of China, the facility of obtaining supplies, and the security against desertion of the crew are considered, it will be seen that Japan is the spot of all others, in which the Naval depots of the United States in Asia, should be established. It is hardly necessary for me to refer to the political side of the question. In Japan we have nothing to fear from the hostility of the Government, politically or as a commercial rival, while full and complete security is furnished for both person and property. Our present

depot

depot is placed, in one of the worst spots in the whole East, as it regards insalubrity and the vile population, that exists there, to which may be added the important fact, that the whole of the Supplies for our Eastern squadron, are in the hands of our great political and commercial rival.

The article prohibits the importation of opium, and provides that the Japanese may seize and destroy, any opium that is brought there. All goods, that have paid duties, at the Port of importation, may be transported into any part of the Empire, without the payment of any fayor transit duty.

Article Five provides that all Foreign Coins shall pass current in Japan, and abolishes the allowance of six per cent, allowed by the Convention of June 17th, 1857 to cover the expense of recoinage.

Article Six establishes the

ex territoriality

extraterritoriality of all Americans in Japan.

Article Seventh fixes the boundaries of the excursions of the Americans, in the opened Ports. As a general rule, they can travel in a circle whose radius is nearly twenty five miles, american measure, but some exceptions to this rule have been admitted from the necessity of the case. e.g. At Kanagawa the bounds to the North East are fixed by the river Logo, which is about nine miles from Kanagawa. This was accepted because the radius of twenty five miles, would have carried them into the heart of the City of Yedo, which, by article Three, was not to be opened, until the first of January 1862. So at Hiogo the bounds are not to approach the City of Kioto nearer than 10 Ri. This City, as you are aware, is the residence of the "Spiritual Emperor" and there is a universal dislike, to have Foreigners even approach the place. At Nagasaki no measured bounds could be named,

as

patches of Territory, belonging to various of the Independent Princes, are scattered about that place. All the Government could at present grant was the freedom of all the Imperial domain, in that vicinity. I have no doubt, that all restrictions on the movements of our countrymen, in any part of this Empire, will be removed even before the period, fixed for the revision of the Treaty, provided that common prudence is observed, in the intercourse of the Americans with the Japanese.

Article Eight securing to all Americans in Japan the free exercise of their religion, and the right to build churches; gives me unalloyed pleasure.

If the American and other Missionaries, shall follow the example set them by the Apostle of the Indias (St Francis Xavier), there will be no difficulty in introducing Christianity into Japan. All the Japanese Government desires is, that

Religion

religion, shall not be used as a cloak, to conceal ulterior purposes, or to promote discord among the People.

Article Ninth provides for the arrest of deserters and fugitives, and gives the use of Japanese jails, for the safe keeping of American Prisoners, who may be committed by Consular Authority.

Articles Ten to Thirteen inclusive, do not require any remark.

Article Fourteenth provides that the Ratifications of the Treaty shall be exchanged at the City of Washington, and for this purpose a Japanese ambassador will visit that City. The Japanese said they had made the first Treaty of amity and the first Commercial Treaty with the United States, and they wished to pay that Country the compliment of sending to it, the first diplomatic Agent, ever commissioned by the Japanese Government.

The provision that the Treaty

should

should go into effect on the 4th of July 1859, even if the Ratifications had not been exchanged at that date, was inserted by me, to meet any popible intentional delay of the Japanese, in sending their ratification to the United States.

The Articles regulating trade and the Tariff were left almost entirely to me, the Japanese saying that they were so much in the dark, that they could not exercise any judgment in the matter.

I have drawn the Regulations, with a view to the protection of the revenue, and the Tariff is arranged with a view, first to secure an income to the Japanese Government, and second to enable our whalingships in the North Pacific Ocean, to obtain their supplies on reasonable terms.

The regulations provide that the Import and Export duties shall be subject to a revision, after

the

4th of July 1864, should the Japanese Government desire it.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris
Consul General.

No. 27. T. Harris. Simoda. 7 Aug.t 1858.

U. S. Consular Seal

Simoda, August 7/58

Townsend Harris

No. 27.

Received.

Explanatory of
the Commercial
Treaty of July 29/58

Rec'd S. May. Mr Marshall.

N: 28

United States Consulate General at Simoda
September 1. 1858.

Sir,

In my despatch N: 20 of the present year, I had the hono to inform you, that the Rupian admiral Count Poutiatine, arrived at Simoda, on the 25th of July

It was about sunset when he arrived, and as I left at day light, the next morning for Kanagawa, I did not see the Count, but I sent Mr. Heusken, to him, to compliment him on his arrival, and to tender him the aid of this Consulate, at the same time he was informed that my departure for Kanagawa, would prevent my seeing him the next day, but that I hoped to do so, either at Simoda

on

To the Honorable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington.

on my return or at Kanagawa.

The admiral went up to Kanagawa on the 30th of July, the day on which, I returned to this place, and as he did not touch here, when he left the Bay of Yedo, I did not see him. While he was at Kanagawa he negociated a Treaty with the Japanese, identical in all its provisions with that made by me. A copy of this Treaty will be forwarded to the Department, as soon as it has been received from the Japanese.

Admiral Poutiatine left eleven of his sailors at this place, ill of the scurvy, when he went up to Kanagawa. The men were left without any medical aid whatever, and with but little attention to their wants. As soon as I was informed of their situation, I did all that was in my power to minister to their relief, furnishing them with bread, fowls, claret wine & &. I visited them frequently, for the purpose

of

of cheering them, as much as I could, under these melancholy circumstances.

One of the men died, and was buried on the 12th. of August. I attended his funeral and read the burial service at the grave. As no Rupian flag could be procured in Simoda, I gave an American flag, to be used as a pall. The remaining ten men were taken from here, by a Rupian Gunboat, bound to the Amoor River.

Lord Elgin the English Ambassador to China arrived here, on the 11th. of August with the steam frigates Furious and Retribution, the gunboat Lee, and a pretty steam yacht intended as a present for the Tycoon of Japan.

Lord Elgin visited me immediately after his arrival, and my intercourse with him, was of the most agreeable kind. I gave him all the information he required, concerning the state of Affairs in Japan, and

also

also furnished him, with a copy of the Treaty, I had made with the Japanese. Finding that he had no Interpreter, and knowing that it was impossible for him, to do anything without one, I tendered him the services of Mr. Heusken, Interpreter to this Consulate, which offer was gladly accepted by his Lordship. I transmit herewith

No: 1 numbered 1, copy of a letter from Lord Elgin, which expresses his sense of the assistance I gave him, and the value he placed on the services of Mr. Heusken.

Owing to the alledged illness of the Tycoon, Lord Elgin did not have an audience, He however presented the Steam yacht, and made a Treaty, in all material respects, similar to the one made by me, except that cotton and woollen goods are to pay only five percent, in lieu of 20 % as allowed by me. I shall be able to send you a copy of this Treaty in a few days, and I

shall

shall then make some remarks touching the manner, in which the English negociations have been conducted.

Lord Elgin left Japan, on the 27th. of August, without stopping at Simoda.

A Governemental crisis occurred at Yedo on the 3d. of August, Hotta Prince of Bittsiu, Chief of the great Council of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Nito Prince of Kii, member of the Council were dismissed from office, and their places supplied by Ota Prince of Bingo and Manabay Prince of Sinno-o-sa, both of these last named Persons belong to what is called the old or anti progressive party.

This unexpected occurrence is said to have been brought about by the signing the Treaty with me on the 29th. of July. The opponents of the Treaty alledged that the two Ministers had been frightened by

by me, and that neither the English or French were coming to Japan, that from the cowardice, they had shown, they had proved themselves unfit for the places they held. This clamor was so loud and so well sustained, that the two Princes were dismissed as above stated.

For ten days it was a matter of doubt, whether not only the Princes of Bitsu and Kii, but also the Princes of Sinano and Hego, who negociated the Treaty with me, and the Interpreters who acted on that occasion, would not all of them be compelled, to perform the Hara Kiri i.e. rip themselves up.

Fortunately for all these Parties the arrival of Lord Elgin proved the correctness of all I had told them and justified the ministers in signing the Treaty with me, and they were therefore out of danger but they have not been restored to office.

The Department for Foreign affairs, is entrusted to three

members

members of the Council of State, the Princes of Bingo, Sisinoosa and Yamato, these three Persons are to be assisted by a Council of five Persons, among which number, I am glad to find my old friends, the Princes of Sinano and Hego. This last appointment would seem to indicate, that either the liberal party is once more in the ascendant, or that their principles have been adopted by their opponents. There is no doubt, that the Tycoon died about the middle of last month. This occurrence is kept ney-boon, as the Japanese term it, i.e. every one is cognizant of the fact, yet no one dares speak of it. This silence will be observed, until they have made full preparations, for the solemn mourning, which the event requires.

The late Tycoon was of a dropsical habit and also subject to epileptic fits, possibly the late occisment at Yedo, may have

Super

superinduced attacks of epilepsy, so violent that his system sunk under them. He was about 35 years old, his successor is an adopted son of 14 years old. This event will probably not produce any change in the policy of the Country

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient servant
Townsend Harris
Consul General

Kanagawa Septbr 1. 1858.

Townsend Harris

No 28.

1 Enclosure

Rescript

Arrival of the Russians and English. Reception Lord Elgin. Change of ministry. death of the Tycoon

Copy.

H.M.S. Furious
August 27. 1858.

Sir,

I regret that being compelled to return to Shanghai with all expedition, I am precluded from visiting Simoda, and expressing to you in person my very sincere acknowledgements for the valuable assistance, which you have given me in placing at my disposal for the last fortnight the services of Mr. Heusken.

I have found Mr Heusken not only well qualified as an Interpreter, but in all other matters which I have had to refer to him, both intelligent and obliging in the highest degree, and I shall not.

Townsend Harris Esq^r
Consul General
& & &

not fail to convey to Her Majesty's Government my sense of the importance of the aid, which you Sir and your Secretary have rendered to me, at this conjuncture.

Permit me, at the same time to thank you for the loan of your mission, which will, I trust reach you, in safety, and to subscribe myself with high consideration and very sincere regard.

Your most obedient
Humble Servant
(signed) Elgin & Kincardine.

Enclosure

with Despatch No 28.

Letter from Lord
Elgin, the English
Ambassador

No: 1.

H.M.S. Furious August 27/58

Re: U.S. Cons. Mr Harris.

No: 29.

United States Consulate General at Kanagawa
September 6th 1858

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that the Japanese Government has applied to me for a steamer to convey their Embassador to the United States via Panama, they not having any vessel, suitable for such a voyage.

A copy of the Dutch version of the written application, with an English translation of the same, is transmitted herewith and numbered 1. No: 1

As I could not communicate this matter to you, and receive your directions in time, to enable the Japanese Embassador to reach Washington by the 4th day of July next, I wrote to

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington

to Flag Officer Josiah Tattnall, informing him of the foregoing particulars, and requesting him, to furnish the desired conveyance to the Japanese.

I transmit herewith a Copy of my letter to Flag Officer Tattnall numbered 2

No: 2

A perusal of these two enclosures will give you all needful information.

I would respectfully suggest, that if the President should see fit, to order one of the Government Steamers to receive the Embassador at Aspinwall, and from thence convey him direct to Washington, it would not only be considered as a compliment by the Japanese Government, but would prevent much that would be exceedingly disagreeable to the Envoy, in taking his passage from Aspinwall, in the ordinary Passenger Steamers.

The Envoy will probably have two Interpreters with him, who speak a little English, but they speak the Dutch language fluently. If a Person having a knowledge of the

Dutch

Dutch and English languages, could be despatched to Panama, it would no doubt greatly contribute, to the convenience of the Japanese. The whole number of Japanese will probably be, from thirty to fifty Persons.

When Commodore Tattnall was here last August, I informed him, that such an application would probably be made, by the Japanese Government, and he told me, he would in that case, order one of his steamers for the service.

As soon as I hear from the Commodore, I will inform the Department, at what date the Embassador may be expected at Panama.

The Japanese have unofficially requested that an Officer of the American Navy should attend the envoy from Panama to Washington. This is in strict accordance with Japanese etiquette, and on both my visits to Yedo, I was attended by one of the Vice Governors of Simoda.

I have constantly told the

Japanese

No 29 — T. Harris — Simoda — 6 Sept. 1858.

Japanese, that Envoys in the West always travelled at the expense of their own Government, and were not entertained at the cost of the Government, to which they were accredited.

I endeavoured to avoid any outlay on my account, during my two visits to Yedo, but I was not able to do so completely. All the Coolies employed to carry my luggage on the roads were paid by the Japanese, and while I remained at Yedo (nearly six months) my servants, guards, Bearers, grooms &c. to gether some forty Persons, were all fed, by the Japanese. I am inclined to think, they are not ignorant of the fact, that when the Burmese Embassadors visited Paris, and when the Siamese Envoy visited England & France, that all the Expenses of these three Embassies were born by the Governments, to which they were respectfully accredited.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris
Consul General.

Townsend Harris
No: 29.
Two Enclosures
Received.
relating to conveyances for Japanese Embassadors to Washington.

Us? Consulate General
Simoda, September 6, 1858.

Dutch Version.

Aan Zijne Excellentie Townsend Harris
Gevolmagtigde en Consul Generaal
der Verenigde Staten van Amerika
enz: enz. enz.

Daar de zending, om de ratificatien van
het Tractaat, dat onlangs geteekend is, in
Washington uit te wisselen, de eerste
Zeevaart is voor onze Natie, is het voor-
gesteld, dat de zending met een oorlog-
schip der Verenigde Staten zal gedaan
den en terug gezonden worden, waar-
mede wij zeer verpligt Zijn voor het
vriendschappelyke gevoelen van Uwe
Excellentie; Zoo verzoeken wij aan
Uwe Excellentie, om het, by dezen,
aan de Regering der Verenigde
Staten te willen voorstellen, dat
het oorlogschip ten dien einde, na
de Japansche Elfde maand van
dit jaar, in dit Rijk zal aankomen.
Met verbied voorgesteld
den 19de dag der 7de maand van
het 5de jaar van Ansei Ama.
(was geteekend) Oka Bingono kami
Manabé

(was geteekend) Manabé Simoosano kami.
(") Kuse Samato no kami.
voor de vertaling.
(geteekend) Moriyama Jakitsiro.

English translation

To His Excellency Townsend Harris, Plenipotentiary and Consul General of the United States of America. & &. &.

As the exchange of ratifications at Washington, of the Treaty that has lately been signed, is the first instance of a mission ever sent abroad by our Nation, it has been proposed to convey that mission, and have it returned in a United States man of war. For Your Excellency's friendly feelings we are much obliged, and we request Your Excellency, to propose to the United States Government, that a man of war may arrive in this Empire for this purpose, after the eleventh Japanese month of this year (after the 7th of December 1858)

sented with respect The 19th day of the 7th month of the 5th year of Ansei Mina. (August 27/58)

(signed) Ota Prince of Bingo
Manabay Prince of Sinnöosa
Kuse Prince of Yamato

for Dutch translation

(signed) Moriyama Takitsuo

A true translation

H. Heusken

Enclosure

with Despatch N. 29.

Dutch version and
English translation
of letter from Minister.
for Foreign Affairs.

N: 1.

Yedo August 27/58

Copy.

United States Consulate General at Simoda

September 4th, 1858.

Sir,

By the fourteenth Article of the Treaty, made by me, with the Japanese Government, it is provided, that the ratifications of the Treaty, shall be exchanged at the City of Washington, on or before the 4th day of July 1859.

For the purpose of carrying out this provision of the Treaty, the Japanese Government has appointed a Special Embasador, to proceed direct to the United States, as the Bearer of their ratification.

This is the first diplomatic Agent ever sent out from Japan, and it is intended by this Government as a special mark of respect, for that

of.

Lo Flag officer Josiah Tattnall Commander in chief of the United States Naval Forces, in the India, China & Japan Seas.

of the United States. They desire that the Embassado should proceed to the United States, via Panama, to avoid all Parts of Europe; not having suitable vessels, to transport their Minister, across the Pacific Ocean, they have applied to me for a suitable conveyance. I have the hona to enclose a Copy of that communication, and beg your attention to its contents, and at the same time to request you (provided it can be done consistently with the Public Interests), to furnish the conveyance desired by the Japanese.

I consider this as a matter of very great importance; there is no doubt the Japanese regard us, in a more friendly light, than any of the other Powers, with whom they have come in contact, they wish to foster that feeling, and a compliance with their request will give great satisfaction, not only to the Government, but to all the Nobles. Lord Elgin requested the Japanese to send an Embassador, direct to England, and offered to furnish them with any conveyances,

they

they might require. The Japanese evaded his application, by saying, that it was not as yet determined, to send Embassadors to any Nation.

We were the first Nation to make a Treaty of amity with the Japanese, this we have followed up, by making the first commercial Treaty with them, and to have the eclat of receiving the first Embassy from this singular People, cannot but redound to our National honor.

You will observe that the letter enclosed, refers to the conveying the Embassador to the United States (Panama) and bringing him back to this country.

I do not think, that you need entertain the latter part of the application. The Embassador will doubtless proceed from the United States to England, Holland & Rusia, and probably to France also. I am inclined to think, that he will prefer returning to Japan, via Egypt and China, in place of the Pacific route. But on this point the Government will have ample time, to send instructions to Panama, to meet the steamer, on her arrival at that place. The time named on which the Embassador would be ready to commence his voyage is December 1st. of the present year.

I would suggest, (what you have previously named to me), that it would be well, so to time the departure from Japan, that the Embassador should arrive at Washington, during the beautiful month of June.

The Japanese applied to me (unofficially) to have a Naval officer attend the Embassador from Panama, to Washington. I shall inform the Department of this request, and it may take the necessary steps in the matter. Should it however be overlooked, I would respectfully suggest to you, the issuing of conditional orders, to some one of the officers, attached to the Frigate, that proceeds to Panama.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

(Signed) Townsend Harris

Consul General.

with despatch No. 29.

Letter to Flag Officer Tatnall.

No. 2.

Okinoda September 4/58.

Rec'd. May. 1859.

No: 30.

United States Consulate General at Simoda

September 11. 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith Dutch and English versions of the Treaties recently concluded by the Japanese, with the Russians, English and Dutch Plenipotentiaries.

The Russian Treaty is dated August 19d., 1858, the English the 26d. of August and the Dutch is post-dated October 4d., 1858.

In my despatch No: 19 of the present year, I transmitted copy of a letter, addressed to me, by the great Council of State of Japan, in which the Council promised, that the Treaty concluded with me, should be signed on the fourth of September 1858,

and.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass

Secretary of State

Washington.

and further promising that no Treaty or Convention, should be signed, with any other Nation, until thirty days after the American Treaty had been signed.

For reasons, already communicated to you, the signing of the Treaty took place on the 29th of July last, and consequently, the Japanese had the right to execute Treaties with other Nations, on and after the 30th of August last.

But in the case of the Russian and English Treaties, they did not wait the stipulated time; the Russian Treaty was signed ten days, and the English three days before the expiration of the stipulated thirty days. The Dutch Treaty was engrossed early in July and the date of October 4th was doubtless inserted, to comply with the pledge given to me.

I have not asked any explanation of this breach of promise by the Japanese Government, nor shall I do so until I have been specially instructed by

by you, to that effect.

In all the Treaties above referred to, the second and tenth Articles of the American Treaty are omitted.

It was stated (and very correctly) by the various Plenipotentiaries, that no Treaty stipulations were required, to secure to Japan, all the provisions of those Articles, as they were universally granted by the Comity of Nations.

In this matter, I think the Negociators made a mistake. Of the millions in Japan, who will read all the Treaties, not one hundred know any thing about the Comity of Nations, and when they read the second & tenth articles of the American Treaty, and when they see that those articles are omitted in the Russian, English and Dutch Treaties, they will consider the Government of the United States, as having shown a far more friendly spirit, towards their Country, than is shown by the other Nations, and it will no doubt create a feeling of partiality for the Americans.

With

With the above exceptions the Russian & Dutch Treaties are identical, in their meaning, with the American Treaty.

By the fourth article of the English Treaty the extraterritoriality of British subjects in Japan is as fully asserted, as the same principle is by the sixth article of the American Treaty. You will probably be surprised in reading the sixth articles of the English Treaty, that this principle, so strongly insisted on by all civilized Nations in their Negociations with the semi civilized races of the East is partially abandoned, and that a British defendant, is to a certain extent, to be tried by Japanese judges.

This clause was never demanded by the Japanese, and its voluntary insertion by Lord Elgin, is one of those singular turns of diplomacy, which are quite unaccountable, to the world at large.

The English Treaty places

cottons

and woollens in the class of five per. cent duty, instead of Twenty per cent as granted by the American, Russian & Dutch Treaties. This will reduce the estimated revenue from Customs Duties at least one third, and is a measure of very questionable policy in my mind.

The remainder of the English Treaty is precisely the same in spirit and meaning as the American Treaty.

A short time after Lord Elgin had given the Japanese a draft of the Treaty, nearly as it now stands, he informed the Japanese Commissioners, that if they delayed the execution of the Treaty he should go away, and soon return at the head of a fleet of fifty ships, and that he should then not only demand what he now asked, but should also require the Japanese to give to all British subjects the right to travel in any or all parts of the Japanese Empire, and also that the Japanese should be free to adopt

the

the Christian faith, if they saw fit.

This apparently aggressive attitude was altogether uncalled for, and was calculated to prevent anything like an "entente cordiale" between the two Nations, and notwithstanding the present of an expensive steam yacht to them, the Japanese see, that the spirit that actuated Capt. Keppel in the Harbour of Nagasaki in 1864, is not extinct.

It is note worthy, that Lord Elgin entirely ignores the Treaty, made by Admiral Sterling, at Nagasaki October 1854.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully.
Your obedient servant
Townsend Harris
Consul General

1858

U. S. Consulate General

Simoda September 11/58.

Townsend Harris.

No. 30.

Three Enclosures.

No. 30 —

Relating to and accompanying the Russian English & Dutch Treaties with Japan.

Japanese & Russian

Treaty

dated

Yedo August 7/19th 1858.

Dutch & English

Versions.

U. S. Consulate General

Traktaat.

Zyne Majesteit de Taikoen van Japan en Zyne Majesteit de Keizer van het geheele Rusland, wenschende de tusschen beide landen bestaande vriendschap uit te breiden, de betrekking van handel tot stand te brengen, en dezen op meer duurzame gronden te verzekeren, hebben besloten een nieuw Traktaat tot dat einde te sluiten, en daartoe als Hunne Gevolmagtigden benoemd, te weten:

Zyne Majesteit de Taikoen van Japan Zyne Hooge Rykswaardenaren, Nagai Gembano kami, Inouwye Sinanono kami, Itoi Oribeno kami, Iwase Hidjenocami en Tsuda Hanzabro en

Zyne Majesteit de Keizer van het geheele Rusland Zyne adjudant generaal, Vice admiraal, Graaf Euphemius Poutiatine.

Deze Gevolmagtigden hebben overeengekomen, de volgende artikelen:

Artikel Een.

Zulke der bepalingen van het in Simoda den 26ste January / 7e February 1855 (met de Japansche tydrekening den 21ste dag der 12de maand van het 1e jaar van Ansei), tusschen Rusland en Japan gesloten traktaat, als niet tegenstrydig zyn met de bepalingen van dit Traktaat, blyven in kracht. Maar de verklarende Artikelen tot het Traktaat van Simoda en de in Nagasaki den 12den / 24sten Oktober 1857 (met de Japansche tydrekening den 7e dag der 9de maand van het 4de jaar van Ansei) gesloten additionele Artikelen, zyn dus hervolpen.

Artikel Twee.

Van nu af zal Zyne Majesteit de Keizer van het geheele Rusland het regt hebben eenen diplomatieken Agent naar het hof van Zyne Majesteit de

den Taikoen van Japan te benoemen, en gelijkerwijs Zijne Majesteit de Taikoen van Japan zal een diplomatieken Agent naar het Hof van Zijne Majesteit den Keijzer van het geheele Rusland benoemen. De diplomatieke Agent kan den rang van Ambassadeur, afgezant, Minister en Chargé d'affaires hebben.

De Russische diplomatieke Agent zal het regt hebben voortdurend in Jedo verblijf te houden, en van den tijd af dat hij zijne ambtsbezigheden zal beginnen waar te nemen, ongehinderd in eenig gedeelte van het Japansche Rijk te reizen. Dit laatste regt zal ook de Russische Consul Generaal genieten.

De Japansche diplomatieke Agent en Consul Generaal in Rusland mogen hetzelfde regt hebben als de diplomatieke agent en Consul Generaal van Rusland in Japan.

Artikel drie.

By de reeds geöpende havens van Hakodate en Nagasaki en in plaats van de haven van Simoda zal de Japansche Regering openstellen, de volgende havens.

Kanagawa in de baai van Bolsen, van den ersten dag van July (nieuwe stijl) een duizend acht honderd negen en vijftig.

Hiogo in de baai van Sepon, van den ersten dag van January (nieuwe stijl) een duizend acht honderd drie en zestig.

Behalve deze havens zal de Japansche Regering eene andere veilige haven aan den westkust van Nippon, van den eersten dag van January (nieuwe stijl) een duizend acht honderd en zestig openen. Zoo drie haven bepaald wordt, zal dit voor dien tijd aan de Russische Regering

te

te kennen gegeven worde.
Zes maanden na de openstelling van Kanagawa, zal de haven van Simoda worden gesloten.

Artikel Vier.

De Russische Regering zal consuls of consulaire agenten in eenige of al de voor den Russischen handel opengestelde havens van Japan benoemen.
De Japansche Regering zal uit hoofde der noodzakelijkheid, eene behoorlyke plaats aanwyzen zoowel voor woonhuizen van den consul en personen die aan het consulaat zullen behooren, als voor school, hospitaal &c.

Artikel vyf.

In de voorgaande vyf havens zullen de Russen tydelyk of voortdurend verblyf houden, zy mogen grond huren, en daarop zynde huizen en andere gebouwen koopen of huren; zy zullen het regt hebben tempel woon en pakhuizen te bouwen. Maar om den voorwendsel van dezelve te bouwen, zal geene fortificatie worden opgericht, en opdat dit artikel nagekomen worde, zullen de gebouwen, by het oprigten of herstellen daarvan, door de Japansche overheden worden nagezien.

De plaats welke de Russen voor hunne gebouwen occuperen en de haven Regulatien zullen door de Japansche overheden en den Russischen consul van iedere plaats worden bepaald, en indien zy niet overeen kunnen komen, zal de zaak worden verwezen aan en geschikt door de Japansche Regering en den Russischen diplomatieken Agent.

Artikel Zes.

In de steden Jedo en Osaka, mogen de Russen verblyven alleen ten einde handel te dryven, en de eerste van den eersten dag van January

(michiru

(nieuwe stijl) Een duizend acht honderd twee en zestig en in de laatste van den eersten dag van January (nieuwe stijl) een duizend acht honderd drie en zestig. In ieder deyer twee Steden zal eene geschikte plaats, binnen welke de Rupen huizen mogen hunnen en de afstand zy mogen gaan worden bepaald door de Japansche Regering en den Russischen diplomatieken Agent.

Artikel Zeven.

Rupen tydelyk of voortdurend verblyfhoudende in Japan, hebben het regt hunne familiën te verzellen, en naar hunne wetten en gebruiken te leven, zy kunnen vryen openlyk hun geloof beleyden en het trappen van voorwerpen van hunne godsdienst is door de Japansche Regering afgeschaft.

Artikel acht.

In de opengestelde havens van Japan zullen de Rupen vry zyn te gaan waar het hun behaagt binnen de volgende grenzen:

Te Hako d'ate tien Ri, in iedere rigting

Te Nagasaki mogen de Rupen in ieder gedeelte van het grondgebied van Zyne Majesteit den Taikoen gaan, dat in de omstreken der Stad gelegen is.

Te Kanagawa, in de rigting van Jedo, zal de rivier Lokgo (die zich tusschen Kawasaki en Kanagawa met de Baai van Jedo vereenigt) grenze zyn, en tien Ri, in iedere andere rigting.

Te Hiogo, tien Ri in iedere rigting met uitzondering van die van Kioto, van welke Stad zy tien Ri verwyderd zullen blyven. De benaming van naar Hiogo komende schepen, zal de rivier Nagawa, die zich tusschen Hiogo en Osaka met de Baai van Sepin vereenigt, niet overgaan.

De afstanden zullen gemeten worden overland van de Stadhuis van ieder der voorgaande havens, de

Ri

de gelijk zijnde aan drie versten en drie honderd twee en zestig saschen, of veertien duizend een honderd vijf en zeventig voeten Russische maat.
De grenzen van eene haven, welke aan de Westkust zal geöpend worden, zullen door de Japansche Regering en den Russischen diplomatieken Agent worden bepaald.
Wegens hoofdmisdaad of tweemaal wegens wangedrag veroordeeld geweest zijnde Russen, zullen zich niet verder dan een Japansche di, van hunne respective verblijfplaatsen binnenslands begeven, en de Japansche overheden zullen kunnen voordoen dat zij het land verlaten.
Aan alle zodanige personen, zal de Russische consul naar de omstandigheden een redelijken tijd ter regeling hunner zaken vergunnen; maar zoodanige tijd zal in geen geval één jaar overschrijden.
Behalve tempels, rusthuizen enz. mogen alle forten, gouvernements huizen en plaatsen, waar de poorten opgericht zijn niet bezocht worden, zonder uitnodiging.

Artikel negen.

De handel tusschen Japanners en Russen zal vrij gedreven worden op wederzijdsche goedvinding, zonder de tusschenkomst van ambtenaren van beide rijken.
Russen mogen Japanners in handelszaken gebruiken, ook als dienstboden of in eenige andere hoedanigheid huren.
Alle klapen van Japanners mogen ongehinderd kopen, verkoopen, houden of gebruiken, artikelen door de Russen aangebragt.
Tezelfder tijd waarop dit Tractaat in werking treden zal, zal de Japansche Regering in elke gedeelte van het Rijk dezer bepaling openbaarheid

door

doen geven.
De bij dit Traktaat gevoegde artikelen ter regeling des handels zullen beschouwd worden, en deel daarvan uit te maken, en zullen van dezelfde kracht zijn.

Artikel Tien.

De regten zullen worden geheven aan de Japansche Regering van alle in het Rijk in- of uitgevoerde goederen ad valorem, volgens het hierbij gevoegde Tarief.
Indien de Japansche tolbeambten met de door den eigenaar op eenige goederen geplaatste waarde onvoldaan zijn mogen zij daaraan eene waarde geven en aanbieden de goederen, volgens deze waardering te nemen. Bij weigering van den eigenaar om het aanbod aan te nemen, zal hij de regten volgens zoodanige waardering betalen. Indien het aanbod door den eigenaar worde aangenomen zal hem de inkoopsprijs zonder uitstel en zonder eenige vermindering betaald worden.
Alle in de opengestelde havens en steden van Japan ingevoerde en bij dit Traktaat vastgestelde regten betaald hebbende goederen, mogen door de Japanners naar eenig gedeelte van het Rijk worden vervoerd, zonder eenige belasting, van welken aard zij zijn moge, te betalen.
Indien de in het Tarief vastgestelde regten voor Japansche schepen of die van andere Naties, door de Japansche Regering verminderd mogten worden, zal deze privilegie ook op Russische schepen verstrekt worden.
Voorraad voor de marine der Russische Regering nog in Hakodate, Kanagawa en Nagasaki gelanden in pakhuizen die onder de verzekerde bewaring zijn van eenen, door de Russische Regering tot dat einde toevertrouwde persoon, geborgen worden, zonder eenig regt te betalen. Maar zoo eenige zulke

voorraad

voorraad in Japan verkocht worde, zal de inkooper de bepaalde regten, aan de Japansche overheden, betalen.

Artikel Elf.

De invoer van opium is verboden en zoo enig naar Japan, ten handel komend Russisch schip meer dan drie Kattis gewigt (vier ponden zesen dertig Solotnik, Russisch gewicht) aan opium aan boord heeft, zal zoodanig overwigt, door de Japansche overheden worden gevat en vernield.
Indien Russen schuldig bevonden worden handel met opium, in Japan te drijven, zoo zullen zij boven de Confiscatie van de opium en de betaling van eene boete van twintig Roebels per Kattie, naar de Russische wetten bestraft worden, welke strengelijk deezen schadelijken handel vervolgen.

Artikel Twaalf.

Oorlogsbehoeften zullen alleen aan de Japansche Regering en aan vreemdelingen verkocht worden.
Geen rijst of tarwe zal van Japan als lading worden uitgevoerd, maar aan alle in Japan verblijfhoudende Russen, en aan schepen voor dezelven bemanning en passagiers zal eene genoegzame voorraad daarvan geleverd worden.
Elke meer dan noodige hoeveelheid koper, die mogt worden opgeleverd, zal van tijd tot tijd, door de Japansche Regering, in publieke veiling worden verkocht.

Artikel Dertien

Alle vreemde munt zal in Japan gangbaar zijn en evenveel gelden, als een gelijk gewigt Japansche munt van dezelfde soort.
Japanners en Russen mogen in het maken van betalingen aan elkanderen vrijelijk vreemde of Japansche munt gebruiken.
De Japansche Regering zal voor een jaar na

de

de openstelling van ieder der voorgaande havens, den Rupen in ruil voor hunne munt, Japansche munt verstrekken, en zal geene Korting genomen worden.
Alle soorten van munten (Japansche Koperen munt uitgezonderd) en vreemd en gemunt gouden zilver mogen van Japan worden uitgevoerd

Artikel veertien.

Alle geschillen tusschen Japannees en Rupen zullen door den Rupischen Consul en de Japansche overheden onderzocht worden en indien Rupsi schuldig bevonden, zal hij volgens de Russische wet worden gestraft, en de Japanner volgens de Japansche wet, gelijk dit in het Tractaat van Simoda bepaald is.
De Japansche overheden zullen op verzoek des Rupischen Consuls allen beystand verleenen betreffende overtredingen begaan de Russen. Voor de onkosten zal de Consul in alle gevallen eene billijke vergoeding betalen.
In de haven, waar geen Rupische Consul is, zal de Rupse die strafbaar is, door de Japansche overheden gevat en zulks ter kennis van den naast zijnde Consul gegeven worden, opdat de Consul dit regelen zal.
Alle vorderingen voor verbeurdverklaringen of boeten voor schending van dit Tractaat of van de hierbij gevoegde, den handel regelende artikelen, zullen ter gerechtelijke vervolging voor de consulaire gerechtshoven gebragt worden en al hetgeen dus verkregen is, aan de Japansche overheden worden overhandigd

Artikel vijftien.

Indien in vervolg van tijd, het noodig zal worden geoordeeld van de tusschen Japan en Rusland bestaande Tractaten te veranderen of nieuwe artikelen daarbij te volgen hebben beide Regeringen het regt om eene herziening te vorderen, waar

niet voorden eersten dagvan July, een duizend, acht honderd, twee en zeventig en nadat een der twee Partyen een jaar voorkennis heeft gegeven.

Artikel Zestien,

Alle regten en voorregten welke in den vervolge aan andere Natien mogen verleend worden, zullen onmiddelyk aan Rusland verstrekt worden, zonder verdere onderhandeling.
In Rusland zullen de Japanners dezelfde regten en privilegien hebben als alle andere Natien.

Artikel Zeventien.

Dit Tractaat zal den eersten dag van July (nieuwe styl) een duizend acht honderd negen en vyftig in werking treden.
De acte van Ratificatie aan den kant van Japan zal worden bekrachtigd door den naam en het cacht Zyner Majesteit den Taikoen, en gecontrasigneerd door Zyne Minister van Buitenlandsche zaken.
De acte van Ratificatie aan den kant van Rusland, zal worden bekrachtigd, door de handteekening van Zyne Majesteit den Keizer, gecontrasigneerd door Zyne Minister van Buitenlandsche zaken en gecacheteerd met het Rijks Zegel.
De Ratificatien zullen in Sant Petersburg of in Jedo, tot den eersten dag van July (nieuwe styl) een duizend, acht honderd negen en vyftig, of naar gelang de omstandigheden zulks toelaten, uitgewisseld worden. Tegenwoordig zullen de afschriften van dit Tractaat, in de Japansch, Russische en Hollandsche talen worden uitgewisseld. De Japansche en Russische vertalingen zullen geteekend en gezegeld worden door de bovengenoemde gevolmagtigden van de beide Rijken, de Hollandsche vertaling zal worden geteekend, door degen die de betrekking tot de vertaling hebben en dezelve zal.

zal by de verklaringen van dit Traktaat gevoegd worden.

Aldus gedaan en getekend in Jedo den Zevende negentiende dag van Augustus, Een duizend, acht honderd acht en vyftig van de Christelyke tydrekening, in het vierde jaar der Regering van Zyne Majesteit den Keizer van het geheele Rusland, Alexander den Tweeden, overeenkomende met de Japansche tydrekening den Elfden dag der Zevende maand van het vyfde Jaar van Ansei Tsinstensoye Mina.

Regulatien onder welke de Russische handel in Japan, gedreven zal worden.

Eerste Regulatie.

Binnen achten veertig uren na de aankomst van een Russisch schip in eene Japansche haven zal de Kapitein of gezagvoerder aan de overheden van het Japansche tolkantoor, den ontvangstbrief van den Russischen Consul vertoonen, vermeldende dat de Scheepspapieren, behoorlijk by het Russische consulaat gedeponeerd zyn. Hy zal als dan eene aangifte van zyn schip maken, door een geschreven papier in te dienen, vermeldende den naam van het schip en den naam der haven waar het van daan komt, de tonnemaat, den naam des Kapiteins of gezagvoerders, de namen der passagiers (zoo er zyn) en het getal der bemanning daarvan, welk papier door den Kapitein of gezagvoerder zal worden onderteekend; hy zal terzelfder tyd een geschreven manifest zyner lading deponeren, opgevende de merken en nommers der pakken en den inhoud daarvan, zoo als zy in zyne connoissementen beschreven zyn, met de namen des persoons of personen aan wien zy zyn geconsigneerd. Een lyst der scheepsvoorraad zal by het manifest worden gevoegd. De Kapitein of gezagvoerder zal het manifest certificeren te zyn eene ware opgave der gansche lading en voorraad aan boord van het schip, en dit met zyn naam onderteekenen.

Eenige in het manifest ontdekte dwaling kan binnen vier en twintig uren zonder de betaling van eenige douceren worden verbeterd; maar voor eenige na dien tyd gemaakte verandering of latere aangifte tot het manifest zal eene doucenr van twintig Dollars betaald worden.

Al de niet in het manifest aangegeven goederen

zullen

geconsigneerd zyn, die dezelve wenscht te landen, zal eene aangifte daarvan by het Japansche tolkantoor indienen. De aangifte zal schriftelyk zyn, vermeldende den naam van den persoon, die de aangifte maakt en den naam van het schip waarmede de goederen zyn ingevoerd, en de merken, nommers, pakke en den inhoud daarvan, met de waarde van ieder pak, afzonderlyk in een bedrag daarop gesteld, en het gezamenlyk bedrag van al de in de aangifte bevatte goederen, zal aan den voet der aangifte worden geplaatst. In iedere aangifte zal de eigenaar of de persoon aan wien de goederen geconsigneerd zyn, schriftelyk certificeeren, dat de aangifte alsdan aangeboden, de wezenlyke prys der goederen vertoont, en dat niets waardoor de Japansche regten zouden benadeeld worden, achterhouden is, en de eigenaar of de persoon aan wien de goederen geconsigneerd zyn, zal zoodanig certificaat met zyn naam onderteekenen.

De oorspronkelyke Factuur of Facturen van aldus aangegeven goederen, zullen aan de overheden van het tolkantoor worden aangeboden, en tot dat zy de, in de aangifte vermelde goederen onderzocht hebben, in hun bezit blyven.

De Japansche beambten mogen eenig of alle aldus aangegeven pakken onderzoeken, en dezelve tot dat einde naar het tolkantoor voeren; maar zulk onderzoek zal zonder onkosten voor den invoerder of beschadiging der goederen geschieden, en na onderzoek zullen de Japanners de goederen, in hunne oorspronkelyke gesteldheid, weder in de pakken doen (zoover als zulks doenbaar is) en zoodanig onderzoek zal zonder eenig onredelyk oponthoud plaats vinden.

Indien de eigenaar of invoerder ontdekt, dat zyne goederen op de invoeren beschadigd zyn geworden, voordat zoodanige goederen aan hem overhandigd zyn, kan hy de overheden van het tolkantoor van zoodanige schade kennis geven en de beschadigde goederen laten schatten, door twee of meer dies kundige en onpartydige personen, welke na behoorlyk onderzoek een certificaat zullen maken, het schadebedrag van ieder afzonderlyk pak per cent gewys opgevende, en dit met het merk en nommer daarvan beschreven, welk certificaat in tegenwoordigheid der overheden van het tolkantoor, door de schatters zal worden onderteekend, en de invoerder mag het certificaat by zyne aangifte voegen, en eene overeenkomende som daarvan aftrekken. Maar dit zal de overheden van het tolkantoor niet beletten de goederen te schatten, als bepaald by het tiende Artikel des Traktaats, waar deze Regulatien zyn bygevoegd.

Na de betaling der regten zal de eigenaar een verlofbriefje ontvangen, de overgave der goederen, of zy zich in het tolkantoor, of aan boord van het schip bevinden, aan hen magtigend. Alle goederen, bestemd om uitgevoerd te worden, zullen voordat zy aan boord gebragt zyn, by het Japansche tolkantoor worden aangegeven. De aangifte zal schriftelyk zyn, en den naam van het schip, waarin de goederen zullen worden uitgevoerd, met de merken en nommers der pakken, en de hoeveelheid, aard en waarde van derzelver inhoud vermelden. De uitvoerder zal schriftelyk certificeren, dat de aangifte eene ware opgave is, van al de daarin bevatte goederen, en dit met zyn naam onderteekenen.

Goederen

Goederen, die voordat zy by het tolkantoor zyn aangegeven aanboord van een schip zyn gebragt, om uitgevoerd te worden, en alle pakkets die verboden artikelen inhouden, zullen aan de Japansche Regering verbeurd verklaard zyn. Behoeften voor de schepen, voor hunne bemanning en passagiers, of de kleederen enz. van passagiers, behoeven niet by het tolkantoor aangegeven te worden.

Vierde Regulatie.

Schepen die uit wenschen te klaren, zullen vier en twintig uren voorkennis, by het tolkantoor geven, en op het einde van dien tyd zullen zy regt op hunne uitklaring hebben; maar by weigering van dien, zullen de overheden van het tolkantoor den Kapitein of den persoon, aan wien het schip geconsigneerd is, onmiddelyk de redenen van de weigering der uitklaring opgeven en zulks insgelyks ter kennis van den Russischen Consul brengen.

Oorlogschepen van Rusland, behoeven niet by het tolkantoor in of uit te klaren, noch zullen zy door de Japansche tol of politie beambten bezocht worden.

Stoomschepen de post vervoerend, mogen op denzelfden dag in- en uitklaren, en zullen geen manifest behoeven te maken, behalve voor zulke passagiers en goederen, als te Japan geland zullen worden. Maar zoodanige stoomschepen zullen in ieder geval by het tolkantoor in en uitklaren.

Alle handelschepen die om voorraad binnenloopen of in nood zynde schepen, zullen geen manifest hunner lading behoeven te maken, maar zoo zy vervolgens handel wenschen te drijven, zullen zy

zy als dan een manifest deponeren, als bij eerste Regulatie vereischt.
Het woord schip, waar het in deze Regulatie of in het Traktaat waarbij zy gevolgd zyn, ook voor mogt komen, moet gehouden worden te beteekenen schip, bark, schoener, sloep of stoomschip.

Vyfde Regulatie.

Iemand, die eene valsche verklaring of certificaat onderteekent ten einde de Japansche staats inkomsten te benadelen, zal voor iedere overtreding eene boete van eenhonderd acht en zestig Roebels betalen.

Zesde Regulatie.

Geene koopwaaren zullen op Russische schepen in Japansche havens gebracht worden, maar de volgende douane zullen aan de oevers van het Japansche Tolkantoor worden betaald.
Voor het inklaren van een schip, twintig Roebels en twintig Kopecks.
Voor het uitklaren van een schip tien Roebels
Voor iedere verlofbrief en voor ieder ander document van de Tolkantoor uitgegeven twee Roebels en twee Kopecks.

Tarief.

Op alle door Russen in het Rijk gebrachte en gelande goederen zullen aan de Japansche Regering regten worden betaald, volgens het volgende Tarief.

Klasse Een

Regten vrij zyn
Goud en zilver gemunt of ongemunt.
Kleederen in tegenwoordig gebruik, huisraad en gedrukte boeken, niet bestemd om verkocht worden; maar die het eigendom zyn, van naar Japan ten verblijf komende Personen.

Klasse

Klaße Twee.

Een regt van vijf per centzal op de volgende artikelen worden betaald.
Alle werk het bouwen, takelen, herstellen of uitrusten van schepen gebruikt worden de Artikelen
Alle soorten van walvischtuig,
Stoom machinerie,
Steen Koolen,
Zink,
Lood,
Tin,
Ruwe Zijde,
Rijst,
Padie
Brood en broodstoffen
Alle soorten van gezouten eetwaren
Alle soorten van levende dieren.

Klaße Drie.

Een regt van vijfentwintig percent zal worden betaald op alle de zinnen bevattende dranken, door distillatie, gisting of op eenige andere wijze bereid.

Klaße vier.

Alle in eenige der voorgaande klaßen niet vermelde goederen, zullen een regt van twintig percent betalen
Behalve gouden en zilveren munt en koper in staven, zullen alle in Japan voortgebragte Artikelen, die als lading worden uitgevoerd, een regt van vijf percent betalen.
Op vijf jaren na den eersten dag van Julij, een duijzend achthondred negen en vijftig zal het Tarief aan herziening onderworpen zijn in dien de Japansche Regering zulks verlangt.

Treaty

His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, desiring to extend the friendship existing between the two countries, to establish relations of commerce, and to secure the same on a more permanent basis, have resolved to conclude a new Treaty for that purpose, and have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, His High officers Nagai Genbano Kami, Inooye Seisano no Kami, Hori Oribeno Kami, Iwasay Hegono Kami and Tsuda Hangabo, and

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, His adjudant general, Vice admiral Count Euphemius Poutiatine.

The above Plenipotentiaries have agreed on the following articles.

Article One.

Such of the provisions of the Treaty, concluded at Simoda between Russia and Japan on the 26 of January / 7 of February 1855 (the 21st day of the 12th month of the 1st year of Ansei, Japanese era) as do no conflict with the provisions of this Treaty, continue in force. But the explanatory articles to the Treaty of Simoda, and the additional articles, concluded at Nagasaki on the 12th / 24th October 1857 (the 7th day of the 9th month of the 4th year of Ansei, Japanese era) are hereby abrogated.

Article Two.

Hereafter His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias shall have the right to appoint a diplomatic Agent at the Court of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, and in the same manner

His

His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan will appoint a diplomatic agent near the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias: The diplomatic Agent can have the rank of Embajada, Envoy, Minister and charge d'affaires.

The Russian diplomatic agent shall have the right to reside permanently at Yedo, and to travel freely into any part of the Japanese Empire, from the time he enters on the duties of his office.

This latter right shall also accrue to the Russian Consul General.

The Japanese diplomatic agent and the Consul General in Russia, shall have the same rights as the diplomatic agent and the Consul General of Russia in Japan.

Article three.

In addition to the opened Harbours of Hakodate and Nagasaki and in lieu of the harbour of Simoda, the following Harbours shall be opened by the Japanese Government.

Kanagawa, in the Bay of Boosio from the first day of July (new style) one thousand, eight hundred, fifty nine.

Hiogo, in the Bay of Sessio, from the first day of January (new style) one thousand eight hundred sixty three.

Besides the said Harbours, another safe Harbour will be opened by the Japanese Government on the West coast of Nipon, from the first day of January (new style) one thousand eight hundred and sixty: When If this Harbour has been selected, notice will be given of the same to the Russian Government previous to that time.

Six months after the opening of Kanagawa

the

the Port of Simoda will be closed.

Article Four

The Russian Government will appoint Consuls or Consular agents at any or all of the Ports in Japan, which are opened for Russian trade.

A suitable place will be pointed out by the Japanese Government, as well for dwelling houses of the Consul and the Persons attached to the Consulate, as for schools, hospitals &c.

Article Five.

In the five foregoing Ports the Russians will temporarily or permanently reside, they may lease ground, and buy or hire the houses and other buildings thereon; they shall have the right to build dwelling and warehouses But no fortification shall be erected, under pretence of building the same, and to see that this article is observed the Japanese Authorities will the buildings which are being erected or repaired.

The place which the Russians will occupy for their buildings, and the Harbour Regulations, shall be arranged by the Japanese Authorities, and the Russian Consul of each place, and if they cannot agree, the matter shall be referred to and settled by the Japanese Government and the Russian diplomatic Agent.

Article Six.

The Russians may reside in the cities of Yedo and Osaca, only for the purposes of trade; in the former from the first day of January (new style) one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and in the latter, from the first day of January (new style) one thousand eight hundred and sixty three. In each of these two cities, a suitable place

within which the Russians may have houses and the distance they may go, shall be arranged by the Japanese Government and the Russian diplomatic agent

Article Seven.

Russians temporarily or permanently residing in Japan, have the right to accompany their families, and to live according to their laws and customs, they may free and openly profess their faith and the trampling on objects of their religion has been abolished by the Japanese Government.

Article Eight.

In the opened Harbours of Japan, the Russians shall be free to go, where they please, within the following limits:

At Hakodate ten Ri in any direction.

At Nagasaki, the Russians may go into any part of His Majesty the Tycoon's territory, in the vicinity of the city.

At Kanagawa, in the direction of Yedo, the River Lokgo, which empties into the Bay of Yedo between Kawasaki and Sinagawa) shall be the limit, and ten Ri in any other direction.

At Hiogo ten Ri in any direction, with the exception of that of Kioto, which City shall not be approached nearer than ten Ri. The crews of vessels resorting to Hiogo, shall not cross the River Enagawa which empties into the Bay of Sepin between Hiogo and Osaca.

The distances shall be measured in land from the ~~Three~~ Townhall of each of the foregoing Harbours, the Ri being equal to three versts and three hundred sixty two sashen or fourteen thousand one hundred seventy five feet Russian measure

The limits of a Harbour, which is to be opened on the west coast, shall be settled by the Japanese Government and the Russian diplomatic Agent.
Russians who have been convicted of felony, or twice convicted of misdemeanours shall not go more than one Japanese Ri inland, from the places of their respective residences, and the Japanese Authorities may require them to leave the country.
A reasonable time shall be allowed to all such persons, according to circumstances, by the Russian Consul, to settle their affairs; but such time shall not in any case exceed one year.
No forts, government houses and places furnished with gates, unless invited thereto, may be visited, temples, rest houses &c. excepted.

Article Nine.

The trade between Japanese and Russians shall be freely carried on, on mutual consent, without the intervention of any officers of both empires.
Russians may employ Japanese in business, also as servants or in any other capacity.
All clases of Japanese may freely purchase, sell, keep or use, articles brought by the Russians.
When this Treaty shall go into effect, the Japanese Government will cause this clause to be made public, in every part of the Empire.
The Articles for the regulation of trade, which are appended to this Treaty shall be considered to form part thereof and shall be of the same force.

Article Ten.

Duties shall be levied by the Japanese Government, ad valorem, on all goods which are imported in or exported from the Empire, according to the Tariff appended hereunto.
If the Japanese Custom House officers are dissatisfied with

may attend to the matter.
All claims for forfeitures or penalties for violations of this Treaty or of the articles regulating Trade, which are appended hereunto, shall be sued for in the Consular Courts, and all recoveries shall be delivered to the Japanese Authorities.

Article fifteen.

If at any future time, an alteration of the Treaties existing between Japan and Russia, or an addition of new articles thereunto should be deemed necessary, both Governments shall have the right to demand a revision, but not before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred & seventy two, and on one year's notice having been given by either Party.

Article sixteen.

All rights and privileges to be granted hereafter to other Nations, shall be extended immediately to Russia, without any further negociation. The Japanese shall enjoy the same rights and privileges in Russia as all other Nations.

Article seventeen.

This Treaty shall go into effect on the first day of July (new style) one thousand, eight hundred & fifty nine.
The act of ratification on the part of Japan, will be verified by the name and seal of H. M. the Tycoon, and countersigned by his Minister for Foreign affairs. The act of ratification on the part of Russia shall be verified by the signature of H. M. the Emperor, countersigned by his Minister of Foreign Affairs and sealed with the seal of the Realm.
The Ratifications will be exchanged at St Petersburg or at Yedo, before the first day of July (new style) one thousand eight hundred

and fifty nine, or as circumstances may permit. At present the copies of this Treaty will be exchanged in the Japanese, Russian and Dutch languages. The Japanese and Russian versions will be signed and sealed by the above mentioned Plenipotentiaries of both Empires, the Dutch version will be signed by those who have been charged with the translation, and will serve for the explanations of this Treaty.

Done and signed at Yedo, the ~~eleventh~~ nineteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred fifty eight, of the Christian era, in the fourth year of the rule of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Alexander the Second, corresponding to the Japanese era, the eleventh day of the seventh month of the fifth year of Ansei Tsutsinoye Uma.

Regulations under which Russian Trade is to be conducted in Japan.

Regulation First:

Within forty eight hours, after the arrival of a Russian ship in a Japanese Port, the Captain or Commander shall exhibit to the authorities of the Japanese Customhouse, the receipt of the Russian Consul, showing that the ships papers have been duly deposited at the Russian Consulate; and he shall then make an entry of his ship, by giving a written paper, stating the name of the ship, and the name of the Port from which she comes, her Tonnage, the name of her Captain or Commander, the names of her Passengers (if any) and the number of her crew, which paper shall be signed by the Captain or Commander; he shall at the same time deposit a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages, and their contents, as they are described in his bills of lading, with the names of the Person or Persons to whom they are consigned. A list of the stores of the ship shall be added to the manifest. The Captain or Commander shall certify the manifest to be a true account of all the cargo and stores on board, and shall sign his name to the same. If any error is discovered in the manifest, it may be corrected within twenty four hours, without the payment of any fee, but for any alteration or post entry to the manifest, made after that time a fee of twenty Roubels shall be paid.

All goods not entered on the manifest, shall pay double duties, on being landed.

Any Captain or Commander, that shall neglect to enter his vessels, at the Japanese Customhouse within forty eight hours after the arrival of the

ship in the Harbour, shall pay a fine of eighty one Roubles, for each day that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

In the Harbours, where no Russian Consul is, all the above named formalities which appertain to the duty of Consul, will be attended to by the Consul of any nation friendly to Russia, or by the Japanese Custom House.

Regulation Second.

The Japanese Custom House shall have the right, to place Custom House officers, on board of any ship in their Ports (men of war excepted)

All Custom Officers shall be treated with civility, and such reasonable accomodation shall be allotted to them, as the ship affords.

No goods shall be unladen from any ship between the hours of sunset and sunrise, except by special permission of the Custom House authorities, and the hatches and all other places of entrance, into that Part of the ship, where the cargo is stowed, may be secured by Japanese officers between the hours of sunset and sunrise, by affixing seals, locks or other fastenings, and if any Person shall, without due permission, open any entrance, that has been so secured, or shall break or remove any seal, lock or other fastening, that has been affixed by the Japanese Custom House officers, every Person so offending shall pay a fine of eighty one Roubles for each offence.

Any goods, that shall be discharged or or attempted to be discharged from any ship, without having been duly entered, at the Japanese Custom House, as herein after provided, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Packages of goods, made up with an intent

to

to defraud the revenue of Japan, by concealing therein Articles of value, which are not set forth in the Invoice, shall be forfeited.

Russian Ships, that shall smuggle goods in any of the non-opened Harbours of Japan, all such goods shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government, and the ship shall pay a fine of one thousand, three hundred and fifty Roubles, for each offence.

Vessels needing repairs, may land their cargo, for that purpose, without the payment of duty. All goods so landed, shall remain in charge of the Japanese Authorities, and all just charges for storage, labor and supervision, shall be paid thereon. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the regular duties shall be paid, on the portion so disposed of.

Cargo may be transhipped to another vessel in the same Harbour, without the payment of duty, but all transhipments shall be made, under the supervision of Japanese Officers, and after satisfactory proof has been given, to the Custom House Authorities of the bonafide nature of the transaction, and also under a permit, to be granted, for that purpose, by such authorities.

Third Regulation

The owner or consignee of any goods, who desires to land them shall make an entry of the same at the Japanese Custom House. The entry shall be in writing and shall set forth, the name of the person making the entry, and the name of the ship in which the goods were imported, and the marks, numbers, packages and the contents thereof, with the value of each package, extended separately in one amount, and at the bottom of the entry, shall be placed the aggregate value of all

all the goods contained in the entry, On each entry the owner or consignee shall certify in writing, that the entry then presented exhibits the actual cost of the goods, and that nothing has been concealed, whereby the Customs of Japan would be defrauded, and the owner or consignee shall sign his name to such certificate.

The original Invoice or Invoices of the goods so entered, shall be presented to the Custom House Authorities, and shall remain in their possession, until they have examined the goods contained in the entry. The Japanese officers may examine any or all the packages so entered: and for this purpose may take them to the Custom House, but such examination shall be without expense to the Importer, or injury to the goods, and after examination the Japanese shall restore the goods, to their original condition, in the packages (so far as may be practicable) and such examination shall be made, without any unreasonable delay.

If any owner or Importer discovers, that his goods have been damaged on the voyage of importation, before such goods have been delivered to him, he may notify the Custom House Authorities of such damage, and he may have the damaged goods, appraised by two or more competent and disinterested Persons, who after due examination shall make a certificate, setting forth the amount per cent of damage on each separate package, describing it by its mark and number, which certificate shall be signed by the Appraisers, in presence of the Custom House Authorities, and the Importer may attach the certificate to his entry, and make a corresponding deduction from it. But this shall not prevent the custom House authorities,

from

from appraising the goods, in the manner provided in Article Tenth of the Treaty, to which these Regulations are appended.

After the duties have been paid, the owner shall receive a permit, authorising the delivery to him of the goods, whether the same are at the Custom House, or on shipboard.

All goods, intended to be exported shall be entered at the Japanese Customhouse, before they are placed on shipboard. The entry shall be in writing, and shall state the name of the ship, by which the goods are to be exported, with the marks and numbers of the packages, and the quantity, description and value of their contents. The Exporter shall certify in writing, that the entry is a true account of all the goods, contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto.

Any goods, that are put on board of a ship, for exportation, before they have been entered at the Customhouse, and all packages, which contain prohibited articles, shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government.

No entry at the Custom House shall be required for supplies for the use of ships, their crews and passengers, nor for the clothing &c. of passengers.

Fourth Regulation.

Ships wishing to clear shall give twenty four hours notice, at the Custom House, and at the end of that time they shall be entitled to their clearance, but if it be refused the Custom House authorities shall immediately inform the Captain or Consignee of the ship, of the reasons, why the clearance is refused, and they shall also give the same notice to the Russian Consul.

Ships of war of Russia shall not be required to

to enter or clear at the Custom House, nor shall they be visited by Japanese Custom House or Police officers. Steamers carrying the mail, may enter and clear on the same day, and they shall not be required to make a manifest, except for such passengers & goods, as are to be landed in Japan.
But such Steamers shall in all cases, enter and clear at the Custom House.
All merchantmen touching for supplies or ships in distress, shall not be required to make a Manifest of their cargo, but if they subsequently wish to trade they shall then deposit a Manifest, as required in Regulation first.
The word ship, wherever it occurs in these Regulations or in the Treaty to which they are attached, is to be held, as meaning, ship, brig, schooner, sloop, or steamer.

Fifth Regulation.

Any Person signing a false declaration or certificate with the intent to defraud the Revenue of Japan, shall pay a fine of one hundred sixty eight Roubles

Sixth Regulation.

No Tonnage duties shall be levied on Russian ships, in the Ports of Japan, but the following fees shall be paid, to the Japanese Custom House Authorities.
For the entry of a ship twenty Roubles & twenty Kopeeks
For the clearance of a ship Ten Roubles.
For each Permit and for any other document issued by the Custom House, two Roubles and two Kopeeks.

Tariff.

Duties shall be paid to the Japanese Government on all goods, that are brought and landed by the Russians in the Country, according to the following Tariff.

Class one

Duty free are.
Gold and silver, coined or uncoined,
Wearing apparel in actual use, household furniture and printed books, not intended for sale, but the property of Persons, who come to reside in Japan.

Class Two.

A duty of five percent shall be paid on the following articles.
All articles used for the purpose of building, rigging, repairing or fitting out of ships,
Whaling gear of all kinds,
Steam Machinery,
Coals,
Zinc,
Lead,
Tin,
Rawsilk,
Rice,
Paddy,
Bread or breadstuffs,
Salted provisions of all kinds,
Living animals of all kinds.

Class Three.

A duty of thirty five Per Cent, shall be paid on all intoxicating liquors, whether prepared by distillation, fermentation or in any other manner.

Class Four.

All goods, not included in any of the preading clases, shall pay a duty of twenty per cent.
All articles of Japanese production, which are exported as cargo shall pay a duty of five per cent

with the exception of gold and silver coin and copper in bars.

Five years after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, the Tariff shall be subject to revision, if the Japanese Government desires it.

Japanese & British

Treaty

dated

Yedo August 26th 1858.

Dutch & English Versions

Traktaat.

Zijne Majesteit de Taikoen van Japan en Hare Majesteit de Koningin van het Verenigde Koningrijk Groot Brittannie en Ierland, de betrekkingen tusschen de twee landen, op een voortdurenden en vriendschappelijken voet wenschende te plaatsen, en het handelsverkeer tusschen hunne respective onderdanen wenschende te vergemakkelijken, en tot dat einde besloten hebbende, tot een Traktaat van vrede, vriendschap en handel over te gaan, hebben tot Hunne Gevolmagtigden benoemd te weten:

Zijne Majestat de Taikoen van Japan, Midzno Tikf gono Kami, Nagai Gemba no Kami, Inouwye Sinano no Kami, Hori Oribeno Kami, Iwase Higo no Kami en Tsuda Hanzabro en

Hare Majesteit de Koningin van Groot Brittannie en Ierland, den zight honourable den Graaf van Elgin en Kincardine, Pair van het vereenigde Koningrijk, en ridder van de meest oude en meest edele orde van den Thistle, die na elkanden hunne wederzijdsche volmagten te hebben medegedeeld, en dezelve in goeden en behoorlijken vorm bevonden overeengekomen en gesloten hebben, de volgende artikelen.

Artikel I.

Er zal in tijden duren de vrede en vriendschap zijn tusschen Zijne Majesteit den Taikoen van Japan en Hare Majesteit de Koningin van het Verenigde Koningrijk Groot Brittannie en Ierland, Hare erfgenamen en opvolgers, en tusschen Hunne respective heerschappijen en onderdanen.

Artikel II.

Hare Majesteit de Koningin van Groot Brittannie en Ierland, kan een diplomatieken Agent benoemen

benoemen, om in de stad Jedo verblijf te houden en
Consuls of Consulaire Agenten, om in eenige of al
de, bij dit Tractaat, den Britschen handel geopen-
de havens van Japan, verblijf te houden.
De diplomatieke Agent en de Consul Generaal van
Groot Brittannië, zullen het regt hebben van ongehinderd
naar eenig gedeelte van het Japansche Rijk te reizen.
Zijne Majesteit de Taikoen van Japan, kan een
diplomatieken Agent benoemen, om in Londen verblijf
te houden, en Consuls of Consulaire Agenten, voor
eenige of al de havens van Groot Brittannië.
De diplomatieke Agent en de Consul Generaal van
Japan, zullen het regt hebben van ongehinderd
naar eenig gedeelte van Groot Brittannië te reizen.

Artikel III.

De havens en steden Hakodadi, Kanagawa en
Nagasaki, zullen den eersten dag van July, een duizend
acht honderd negen en vijftig, voor Britsche onder-
danen worden opengesteld. In bijvoeging
daarbij zullen de volgende havens en steden op
de hieronder gespecifieerde datums aan hen worden
opengesteld.
Ni e gata of indien Nie-gata als haven on-
bevoegd wordt bevonden, eene andere geschikte ha-
ven, aan de westkust van Nipon, den eersten dag
van January, een duizend acht honderd en zestig.
Hiogo, den eersten dag van January, een duizend
acht honderd, drie en zestig.
In al de voorgaande havens en steden mogen
Britsche onderdanen, voortdurend verblijf houden, zij
zullen het regt hebben grond te huren en de daarop
zijnde gebouwen te koopen, en zij mogen woon- en
pakhuizen oprigten. Maar geene fortifi-
catie of plaats van militaire sterkte, zal onder
voorwendsel van woon- of pakhuizen te bouwen,

worden

worden opgericht, en opdat dit Artikel worde nagekomen, zullen de Japansche overheden het regt hebben, opgerigt, veranderd of hersteld wordende gebouwen, van tijd tot tijd na te zien.
De plaats die Britsche onderdanen voor hunne gebouwen zullen occuperen en de Haven Regulatien zullen door de Japansche overheden en den Britschen Consul van iedere plaats, worden bepaald, en indien zij niet overeen kunnen komen, zal de zaak worden verwezen aan en geschikt door, de Japansche Regering en den Britschen diplomatieken Agent.
Een muur, schutting, of poort, zal door de Japanners, om de plaats waar Britsche onderdanen verblijf houden worden opgericht, of iets gedaan worden, dat de vrije uitgang en ingang tot dezelve mogt verhinderen.
In de opengestelde havens van Japan zullen Britsche onderdanen vrij zijn te gaan, waar het hun behaagt, binnen de volgende grenzen.
De Kanagawa tot de rivier Logo (die zich tusschen Kawasaki en Sinagawa met de Baai van Jedo vereenigt) en tien Ri in iedere andere rigting.
De Hakodade tien Ri in iedere rigting.
De Hiogo tien Ri in iedere rigting, met uitzondering van die van Kioto, van welke stad zij tien Ri verwijderd zullen blijven. De bemanning van naar Hiogo komende schepen zal de rivier Inagawa, die zich tusschen Hiogo en Osaca met de Baai ~~van Jedo~~ vereenigt, niet voorgaan.
De afstanden zullen gemeten worden overland, van de Gojosho of het Stadhuis van iedere der voorgaande havens, de Ri gelijk zijnde aan vierduizend Zweehonderd vijf en zeventig yards, Engelsche maat.
De Nagasaki mogen Britsche onderdanen in elke gedeelte van het Keizerlijke Territoir gaan, dat in hare omstreken gelegen is.

de grenzen van Ne-e-gata of van de plaats die dezelve
vervangen zal vervangen, zullen door de Japansche
Regering en den Britschen diplomatieken Agent,
bepaald worden.
Van den eersten dag van January, een duizend
acht honderd twee en sestig, zullen Britsche onderda-
nen, in de Stad Jedo, en van den eersten dag van
January, een duizend, achthonderd, drie en
sestig in de stad Osaka verblyf mogen houden,
alleen ten einde handel te dryven. In deze
dyer twee steden, zal eene geschikte plaats, binnen
welke zy huizen mogen huren, en den afstand
zy mogen gaan, worden bepaald, door de Japansche
Regering, en den Britschen diplomatieken Agent.

Artikel IV.

Alle regten van eigendom of van persoon, betreffende
geschillen, die tusschen Britsche onderdanen, in het
grondgebied van Zyne Majesteit den Taikoen van
Japan ontstaan, zullen aan het regtsgebied der
Britsche overheden, onderworpen zyn.

Artikel V.

Japansche onderdanen, die schuldig mogten zyn
aan eenig misdadig bedryf tegen Britsche onder-
danen, zullen door de Japansche overheden worden
gevat en gestraft volgens de wetten van Japan.
Britsche onderdanen, die eenige misdaad mogten
begaan, tegen Japansche onderdanen, of de on-
derdanen of burgers van enig ander land, zullen te
regt staan voor, en gestraft worden door den
Consul of enig ander daartoe gemagtigd pu-
blick beambte, volgens de wetten van Groot Brittannie.
Het regt zal aan beide kanten met regtvaardig-
heid en onpartydigheid worden uitgeöefend.

Artikel VI.

Een Britsche onderdaan die reden heeft zich

over

over een Japanner te beklagen moet zich naar het Consulaat begeven, en zyne grieven opgeven. De Consul zal den aard der zaak onderzoeken, en zyn best doen, dezelve vriendschappelyk te schikken.
Op dezelfde wyze, indien een Japanner reden heeft zich over een Britsch onderdaan te beklagen, zal de Consul evenzeer naar zyn beklag luisteren, en trachten hetzelve op eene vriendschappelyke wyze te schikken.
Zouden er geschillen ontstaan van zodanigen aard, dat de Consul dezelve niet vriendschappelyk kan schikken, dan zal hy den bystand der Japansche overheden inroepen, ten einde den aard der zaak gezamenlyk te onderzoeken, en daarover eene billyke beslissing te geven.

Artikel VII.

Indien eenig Japansch onderdaan in gebreke mogt blyven, schulden met een Britschen onderdaan aangegaan, af te doen, of zich op eene fraudulense wyze zoek mogt maken, zullen de Japansche overheden hun best doen, hem in de magt van het regt te brengen, en met geweld de schulden te recouvreren, en indien eenig Britsch onderdaan zich op eene fraudulense wyze zoek maakt, of in gebreke blyft van door hem, met een Japanschen onderdaan aangegane schulden af te doen, zullen de Britsche overheden, gelyker wyze hun best doen, hem in de magt van het regt te brengen, en met geweld de schulden te recouvreren.
De Japansche noch de Britsche Regering kunnen aansprakelyk gehouden worden, voor de betaling van door Japansche of Britsche onderdanen aangegane schulden.

Artikel acht.

Een

door de Japansche Regering zullen voortaan geene beperkingen worden gesteld, op het gebruik van Japanners, in eenige wettige hoedanigheid, door Britsche onderdanen.

Artikel IX.

Aan Britsche onderdanen in Japan, zal de vrije uitoefening hunner godsdienst vergund zijn en tot dat einde, zullen zij het regt hebben, voegzame plaatsen van aanbidding op te rigten.

Artikel X.

Alle vreemde munt zal in Japan gangbaar zijn, en evenveel gelden, als een gelijk gewigt Japansche munt van dezelfde soort.

Japansche en Britsche onderdanen mogen in het maken van betalingen aan elkanderen, vrijelijk vreemde of Japansche munt gebruiken.

Daar er eenige tijd zal verloopen, voor dat de Japanners met de waarde van vreemde munt zullen bekend zijn, zal de Japansche Regering voor den tijd van één jaar, na de opening van iedere haven, aan Britsche onderdanen, in ruil voor hunne munt, Japansche munt verstrekken. Daarby zal gelijk gewigt gegeven en geene korting voor hermunting genomen worden.

Alle soorten van munten (Japansche kopere munt uitgezonderd) en vreemd ongemunt goud en zilver, mogen van Japan worden uitgevoerd.

Artikel XI.

Voorraad voor de Britsche marine mag in Kanagawa, Hakodade en Nagasaki geland, en in pakhuizen, die onder de verzekerde bewaring van een ambtenaar der Britsche Regering zijn, geborgen worden, zonder eenig regt te betalen; maar zoo eenige zulke voorraad, in Japan verkocht worde, zal de inkooper de bepaalde regten

regten aan de Japansche overheden betaald.

Artikel XII.

Indien eenig Britsch schip, in eenigen tijd mogt verongelukken of stranden, op de kusten van Japan, of genoodzaakt mogt zijn in eenige binnen het grondgebied des Taikoens van Japan gelegen haven toevlugt te zoeken, zullen de Japansche overheden, onmiddelijk na kennisname der zaak, alle bijstand die in hunne magt is, verleenen, de personen aan boord zullen vriendschappelijk behandeld en, des noodig, met de middelen van vervoer, naar de naastbij gelegen consulaire plaats worden voorzien.

Artikel XIII.

Eenig op de hoogte van een der opengestelde havens van Japan, komend Britsch Koopvaardijschip zal vrij zijn een loods te bunnen, ten einde in de haven gebragt te worden.

Gelijkerwijze zal het, na alle wettige schulden en regten te hebben afgedaan en gereed zijnde te vertrekken een loods mogen bunnen, ten einde uit de haven gebragt te worden.

Artikel XIV.

In de verdere handel opengestelde havens zullen Britsche onderdanen volle vrijheid hebben, om uit hunne eigene of eenige andere havens in te voeren en daar te verkoopen, en daarin in te koopen en uit te voeren naar hunne eigene of eenige andere havens, alle soorten van koopwaren, die geen contraband zijn, daarop de regten betalende die vermeld in het, bij het tegenwoordige Traktaat gevoegde Tarief, en geene andere kosten hoegenaamd.

Met uitzondering van oorlogsbehoeften, die alleen aan de Japansche Regering en aan vreemdelingen verkocht zullen worden, mogen zij bijzonder van Japanners

koopen

koopen en aan hen verkoopen, artikelen die zij bij
derzelve ten verkoop mogen hebben, zonder de tusschen-
komst van Japansche ambtenaren, in zoodanigen
koop of verkoop, of in het betalen of betaling ont-
vangen daarvoor, en alle klassen van Japanners
mogen koopen, verkoopen, houden of gebruiken
artikelen aan hen, door Britsche onderdanen verkocht.

Artikel XV.

Indien de Japansche Tolbeambten onvoldaan zijn
met de, door den eigenaar, op eenige goederen ge-
plaatste waarde, mogen zij daaraan eene waarde
geven en aanbieden de goederen, volgens deze
waardering te nemen.
Bij weigering van den eigenaar om het aanbod
aan te nemen, zal hij de regten volgens zoodanige
waardering betalen. Indien het aanbod
door den eigenaar worde aangenomen, zal
hem den inkoopsprijs, zonder uitstel en zonder
eenige vermindering of korting worden betaald.

Artikel XVI.

Alle door Britsche onderdanen in Japan inge-
voerde, en de, bij dit Tractaat vastgestelde regten
betaald hebbende goederen, mogen door de Japan-
ners naar eenig gedeelte van het Rijk worden
vervoerd, zonder eenige belasting, accijns of
doorvoerregt hoegenaamd te betalen.

Artikel XVII.

Britsche kooplieden, die in eenige opengestelde
haven in Japan, koopwaren mogten hebben in-
gevoerd, en daarop regten betaald, zullen nadat
zij van de overheden van het Japansche Tolkan-
toor een certificaat verkregen hebben, vermeldende
dat zulke betaling is gemaakt geworden, het regt
hebben, dezelve weder uit te voeren, en in eenige
andere der opengestelde havens te landen, zonder

de

de betaling van eenige additionele regten toegenaamd.

Artikel XVIII

De Japansche overheden in iedere haven zullen die maatregelen nemen, die zij tot de voorkoming van bedrog of smokkelen, het voegzaamst voordeelig.

Artikel XIX.

Alle, on dit dit Traktaat geldende boeten of gemaakte verbeurdverklaringen, zullen behooren aan, en toegeëigend worden door de Regering Zijner Majesteit de Taikoen van Japan.

Artikel XX.

De, bij dit Traktaat, gevoegde Artikelen, tot regeling des handels, zullen beschouwd worden een deel daarvan uittemaken, en zullen voor beide contracterende Partijen van dit Traktaat en voor Hunne onderdanen gelijkelijk verbindend zijn.

De diplomatieke Agent van Groot Britt annie in Japan, zal in verband met zulke personen of personen als tot dat einde, door de Japansche Regering benoemd mogen worden, de magt hebben zulke regels te maken, als mogen worden vereischt, om de bepalingen van dit Traktaat en de bepalingen van de daarbij gevoegde, den handel regelende Artikelen, in volle en volledige werking te doen treden.

Artikel XXI.

Dit Traktaat in de Japansche, Engelsche en Hollandsche talen geschreven zijnde, en all de vertalingen dezelfde meening en oogmerk hebbende, zal de Hollandsche vertaling als de oorspronkelijke worden beschouwd; maar het is verstaan, dat alle, door de diplomatieke en Consulaire Agenten Haare Majesteit de Koningin van Groot Brittannie, aan de Japansche overheden, gerigte officieele mededeelingen voortaan in het Engelsch geschreven zullen

zullen worden. Ten einde, echter het doen van zaken te vergemakkelyken, zullen zy voor eene tydruimte van vyf jaar, na den datum van het teekenen van dit Tractaat, door eene Hollandsche of Japansche vertaling vergezeld zyn.

Artikel XXII.

Het is overeengekomen, dat op of na den eersten July een duizend, acht honderd, drieen zeventig, ieder der Hooge contracteerende partyen, van dit Tractaat, een jaar te voren kennis gevende aan den anderen, eene herziening daarvan mag eischen, met het doel, om daarin te voeren zulke verbeteringen, als door de ondervinding wenschelyk zullen worden bevonden.

Artikel XXIII.

Het is by dese uitdrukkelyk bedongen, dat der Britsche Regering en Haare onderdanen vrye en gelyke deelneming zal gegeven worden, in alle voorregten, vryheden en voordeelen, die door Zyne Majesteit den Taikoen van Japan aan de Regering of aan de onderdanen van eenige andere Natie mogten zyn, of in den vervolge worden verleend.

Artikel XXIV.

De Ratificatien van dit Tractaat onder den naam en het cachet Zyner Majesteit den Taikoen van Japan, en onder de handteekening Haarer Majesteit de Koningin van Groot Brittannie en Ierland respectivelyk, zullen binnen één jaar van dezen dag van onderteekening in Yedo worden verwisseld.

Ten oirkonde waarvan, de respective Gevolmagtigden, dit Tractaat hebben onderteekend en gecacheteerd gedaan te Yedo, den zes en twintigsten dag van Augustus, in het jaar onzes Heeren, een duizend

acht

acht honderd achten vijftig, overeenkomende met
de Japansche datum, den achttienden dag der
zevende maand van het vijfde jaar van Ansei
Teutsenoeje Ilma.

Regulatien, onder welke de Britsche handel in Japan gedreven zal worden.

Regulatie 1.

Binnen acht en veertig uren (zondagen uitgezonderd) na de aankomst van een Britsch schip, in eene Japansche haven zal de kapitein of gezagvoerder, aan de overheden van het Japansche tolkantoor, den ontvangstbrief van den Britschen Consul vertoonen, vermeldende dat hij al de scheepspapieren de connossamenten van het schip enz., bij het Britsche Consulaat heeft gedeponeerd; hij zal alsdan eene aangifte van zijn schip maken, door een geschreven papier in te dienen, vermeldende den naam van het schip en den naam der haven, waar het vandaan komt, de tonnemaat, den naam des Kapiteins of gezagvoerders, de namen der passagiers (zoo er zijn) en het getal der bemanning daarvan, welk papier door den Kapitein of gezagvoerder zal worden gecertificeerd te zijn eene ware opgave, en door hem zal worden onderteekend; hij zal tezelfder tijd een geschreven manifest zijner lading deponeren, opgevende de merken en nommers der pakken en den inhoud daarvan, zooals zij in zijne connossamenten beschreven zijn, met de namen der personen of personen aan wien zij zijn geconsigneerd. Een lijst der scheepsvoorraad zal bij het manifest worden gevoegd. De Kapitein of Gezagvoerder zal het manifest certificeeren te zijn eene ware opgave der gansche lading en voorraad aan boord van het schip, en dit met zijn naam onderteekenen. Eenige in het manifest ontdekte dwaling, kan binnen vier en twintig uren (zondagen uitgezonderd) zonder de betaling van eenige douane uren verbeterd; maar voor eenige na dien tijd gemaakte veranderinge of latere aangifte tot het manifest, zal eene douane van vijftien dollars betaald worden. Al de niet in het manifest aangegeven goederen zullen

zullen wanneer zy geland zyn dubbele regten betalen.
De Kapitein of gezagvoerder, die verzuimen zal zyn
schip by het Japansche tolkantoor in te klaren, binnen
den, door dese Regulatie voorschreven tyd, zal eene boete
van zestig dollars betalen, voor iederen dag, by aldus ver-
zuimen zal, zyn schip in te klaren.

Regulatie II.

De Japansche Regering zal het regt hebben, aan boord van
ieder schip in hare havens (oorlogschepen uitgezonderd)
tolbeambten te plaatsen; Alle tolbeambten zullen
beleefdelyk worden behandeld, en zulk een dadelyke gerief
als het schip oplevert, zal hen worden verstrekt.
Tusschen de uren van zon onder en opgang zullen
geene goederen, uit de schepen gelost worden, behalve
op bygonder verlof van de overheden van het tolkan-
toor en de luiken en alle andere plaatsen van toegang
tot dat gedeelte van het schip, waar de lading
geborgen is, mogen tusschen de uren van zon onder-
en opgang, door Japansche ambtenaren verzeke-
kerd zyn, door dezelve met zegels, sloten of andere
middelen van vastmaking, te voorzien, alvorens
dieselfs aanraking Zonder behoorlyk verlof, eenige
aldus verzekerde toegang mogt openen, of eenig zegel,
slot of ander middel van vastmaking, waarmede
zy, door de Japansche tolbeambten voorzien is, mogt
breken of wegnemen, zoo zal elk aldus overtredend
persoon, eene boete van zestig dollars voor elke
overtreding betalen.
Goederen, die gelost zullen worden, om beproefd
om gelost te worden, uit een schip, zonder dat daarvan
de behoorlyke aangifte, by het Japansche tolkantoor
is gedaan, als by dese, hieronder bepaald, zullen
onderhevig zyn aan vatting in verbeurd verklaring
Pakken goederen opgemaakt, met het oogmerk
om de Staats inkomsten van Japan te benadelen,

door

door daarin, artikelen van waarde, die niet in de factuur zijn opgegeven te verbergen, zullen verbeurd verklaard zijn.

Indien Britsche schepen, goederen zullen smokkelen, of beproeven te smokkelen, in eenige der niet geöpende havens van Japan, zullen alle zoodanige goederen aan de Japansche Regering verbeurd verklaard zijn, en het schip zal eene boete van een duizend dollars voor iedere overtreding betalen.

Herstelling benoodigende schepen, mogen tot dat einde hunne lading landen, zonder regten te betalen. Alle aldus gelande goederen, zullen onder de bewaring der Japansche overheden blijven, en alle billijke kosten voor pakhuishuur, arbeid en opzigt, zullen daarvoor worden betaald; maar indien eenig gedeelte van zulke lading verkocht wordt, zullen de bepaalde regten, op het zoo verkochte gedeelte worden betaald.

Lading mag zonder regten te betalen, naar een ander schip in dezelfde haven worden overgescheept; maar alle overscheepingen zullen onder opzigt van Japansche ambtenaren geschieden, en na dat aan de overheden van het tolkantoor, voldoende proef is verstrekt van den zuiveren aard der verrigting, alsmede onder een verlofbriefje, tot dat einde door zoodanige overheden te worden afgegeven.

Daar de invoer van opium verboden is, kan van eenig naar Japan ten handel komend Britsch schip, dat meer dan drie Kattys gewigt aan opium aan boord heeft, het overwigt door de Japansche overheden worden gevat en vernield, en eenig persoon of personen, die opium smokkelen of beproeven te smokkelen, zullen aan het betalen eener boete van vijftien dollars voor ieder Kattie opium zoo als smokkeld of beproefd te worden gesmokkeld, onderhevig zijn.

Regulatie III.

De eigenaar van of de persoon aan wien goederen geconsigneerd zyn, die dezelve wenscht te landen, zal eene aangifte daarvan, by het Japansche tolkantoor indienen. De aangifte zal schriftelyk zyn, vermeldende den naam van den persoon, die de aangifte maakt, en den naam van het schip, waarmede de goederen zyn ingevoerd, en de merken nommers, pakken, en den inhoud daarvan, met de waarde van ieder pak, afzonderlyk in een beloop daarop gesteld, en het gezamenlyk bedrag van alle de, in de aangifte bevatte goederen, zal aan den voet der aangifte worden geplaatst.

In ieder aangifte zal de eigenaar of de persoon aan wien de goederen geconsigneerd zyn, schriftelyk certificeeren, dat de aangifte als dan aangeboden, de wezenlyke prys der goederen vertoont, en dat niets waardoor de Japansche regten zouden benadeeld worden, achterhouden is, en de eigenaar of de persoon aan wien de goederen geconsigneerd zyn, zal zoodanig certificaat met zyn naam onderteekenen.

De oorspronkelyke factuur of facturen, van alzoo aangegeven goederen, zullen aan de overheden van het tolkantoor worden aangeboden, en tot dat zy de in de aangifte vermelde goederen onderzocht hebben in hun bezit blyven.

De Japansche beambten mogen eenig of alle alzoo aangegeven pakken onderzoeken, en dezelve tot dat einde naar het tolkantoor voeren, maar zulk onderzoek zal zonder onkosten voorden in voerder, of beschadiging der goederen geschieden, en na onderzoek zullen de Japanners de goederen, in hunne oorspronkelyke gesteldheid weder in de pakken doen (zoover als zulks doenbaar is) en

en zoodanig onderzoek, zal zonder eenig onredelijk op-
enthoud plaats vinden.
Indien de eigenaar of invoerder ontdekt, dat zyne
goederen, op de invoerreis beschadigd zyn geworden, voor
dat zoodanige goederen aan hem overhandigd zyn,
kan hy de overheden van het tolkantoor van zoda-
nige schade kennis geven, en de beschadigde goederen
laten schatten door twee of meer derkundige en onpar-
tydige personen, welke na behoorlyk onderzoek, een
certificaat zullen maken het schadebeloop van
ieder afzonderlyk pak, percentsgewys opgevend, en
dit met het merk en nommer daarvan beschryvend,
welk certificaat, in tegenwoordigheid der overheden
van het tolkantoor door de schatters zal worden on-
derteekend, en de invoerder mag het certificaat by
zyne aangifte volgen, en eene overeenkomende
som daarvan aftrekken. Maar dit zal de
overheden van het tolkantoor niet beletten, de goederen
te schatten, als bepaald by het vyftiende artikel
des Traktaats, waar deze Regulatien zyn bygevoegd.
Na de betaling der regten, zal de eigenaar een verlof-
brief ontvangen, de overgave der goederen, of zy zich in
het tolkantoor of aan boord van het schip bevinden
aan hem magtigend.
Alle goederen bestemd om uitgevoerd te worden, zullen
voor dat zy aan boord gebragt zyn, by het Japan-
sche tolkantoor worden aangegeven. De aan-
gifte zal schriftelyk zyn en den naam van het
schip, waarin de goederen zullen worden uitgevoerd,
met de merken en nommers der pakken, en de
hoeveelheid aard en waarde van derzelver inhoud
vermelden. De uitvoerder zal schriftelyk
certificeren, dat de aangifte eene ware opgave is
van al de daarin bevatte goederen, en dit met
zyn naam onderteekenen.

Goederen

Goederen die voordat zij by het tolkantoor zijn aangegeven, aan boord van een schip zijn gebragt om uitgevoerd te worden, en alle pakken, die verboden artikelen inhouden, zullen aan de Japansche Regering verbeurd verklaard zijn.

Behoeften voor de Schepen, voor hunne bemanning en papagaais, of de kleederen enz. van papagaais behoeven niet by het tolkantoor aangegeven te worden.

Regulatie IV.

Schepen, die uitwenschen te klaren zullen vier en twintig uren voorkennis by het tolkantoor geven, en op het einde van dien tijd zullen zij regt op hunne uitklaring hebben; maar by weigering van dien, zullen de overheden van het tolkantoor, den Kapitein of den persoon, aan wien het schip gecons'gneerd is, onmiddelijk de redenen van de weigering der uitklaring opgeven, en zulks insgelijks der kennis van den Britschen Consul brengen.

Britsche oorlogschepen behoeven niet by het tolkantoor in of uit te klaren, noch zullen zij door de Japansche tol of politie beambten bezocht worden. Stoomschepen, de Britsche post vervoerende, mogen op denzelfden dag in en uitklaren, en zullen geen manifest behoeven te maken, behalve voor zulke papagaais en goederen, als te Japan gelaand zullen worden. Maar zoodanige stoomschepen zullen in iedergeval by het tolkantoor in- en uitklaren.

Walvischvaarders, die om voorraad binnenloopen, of in nood zijnde Schepen, zullen geen manifest hunner lading behoeven te maken; maar zoo zij vervolgens handel wenschen te dryven, zullen zij als dan een Manifest deponeren, als by eene Regulatie vereisch.

Het woord schip, waar het in deze Regulatien, of

in het Traktaat, waarbij zij gevoegd zijn, ook voor mogt komen, moet gehouden worden te beteekenen, schip, bark, brik, schoener sloep, of stoomschip.

Regulatie V.

Iemand, die eene valsche verklaring of certificaat onderteekent, ten einde de Japansche staats inkomsten te benadeelen, zal over iedere overtreding eene boete van een honderd vijfentwintig dollars betalen.

Regulatie VI.

Geene douanegelden zullen op Britsche schepen, in de Japansche havens geheven worden, maar de volgende douanes zullen aan de overheden van het Japansche tolkantoor worden betaald.

Voor het inklaren van een schip vijftien dollars.
Voor het uitklaren van een schip Zeven dollars
Voor iedere verlofbrief Eenen en halve dollar,
Voor iedere gezondheidsbrief Eenen en een halve dollar
Voor iedere ander document Eenen en halve dollar.

Regulatie VII.

Op alle in het Rijk gelande goederen zullen aan de Japansche Regering, regten worden betaald volgent het volgende Tarief.

Klaße I

Alle in deze klaße vermelde artikelen zullen regten vrij zijn.

Goud en zilver gemunt of ongemunt.
Kleederen in tegenwoordig gebruik.
Huisraad en gedrukte boeken, niet bestemd om verkocht te worden, maar die het eigendom zijn van naar Japan, ten verblijf komende personen.

Klaße II.

Een regt van vijf percent zal op de volgende artikelen worden betaald

Alle voor het bouwen, takelen, herstellen of uitrusten van schepen, gebruikt wordende artikelen.

Alle

Alle soorten van walvischtuig,
Alle soorten van gezouten eetwaren,
Brood en broodstoffen,
Alle soorten van levende dieren,
Steenkolen,
Timmerhout voor het bouwen van huizen,
Rijst,
Paddie,
Stoom machinerie,
Zink,
Lood,
Tin,
Ruw Zijde,
Katoenen en wollen manufacturen.

Klasse III

Een regt van vijftien dertig percenten zal worden betaald op alle die zinnen benevelende dranken, door distillatie, gisting, of op eenige andere wijze bereid

Klasse IV.

Alle in eenige der voorgaande klassen niet vermelde goederen, zullen een regt van twintig percent betalen. Behalve gouden en zilveren munten en Koper in staven, zullen alle in Japan voortgebragte artikelen, die als lading worden uitgevoerd een regt van vijf percent betalen.

In Japan voortgebragte rijsten daarvan, zal uit van Japan, als lading, worden uitgevoerd, maar alle in Japan verblijf houdende Britsche onderdanen en Britsche schepen, voor hunne bemanning en passagiers, zullen met genoegzame voorraad daarvan worden voorzien.

Door een Britsch schip, in eenige opengestelde haven van Japan aangebragte buitenlandsche granen, mogen in dien geen gedeelte daarvan is gelaad, ongehinderd weder worden uitgevoerd.

Elke meer dan noodige hoeveelheid koper, die mogt worden opgeleverd, zal door de Japansche Regering, van tijd tot tijd, in publieke veiling worden verkocht.

Vijf jaren na de openstelling van Kanagawa zullen de in- en uitgaande regten aan herziening onderworpen zijn, indien de Britsche of Japansche Regering zulks verlangt.

Treaty.

His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to place the relations between the two Countries, on a permanent and friendly footing, and to facilitate the commercial intercourse between their respective Subjects, and having resolved, for that purpose to enter into a Treaty of amity and commerce, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit: His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, Midzuno Idzu-no-kami, Nagai Genbano kami, Iwouwye Sinanono kami, Hori Oribeno kami, Iwase Hegorio kami and Iouda Hanzabro and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland the Right Honorable, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Peer of the United Kingdom, and Knight of the most ancient and most noble order of the Thistle, who after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon, and concluded, the following Articles.

Article I.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her Heirs and Successors, and between their respective dominions and Subjects.

Article II.

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland may appoint a diplomatic Agent, to reside at the City of Yedo and Consuls or Consular Agents to reside at any or all of the Ports in Japan, which are opened for British Commerce by this Treaty. The diplomatic agent and Consul General of Great Britain shall

shall have the right to travel freely in any part of the Empire of Japan.

His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan may appoint a diplomatic Agent, to reside at London, and Consuls or Consular Agents, for any or all the Ports of Great Britain.

The diplomatic Agent and Consul General of Japan, shall have the right to travel freely in any part of Great Britain.

Article III.

The Harbours and Towns of Hakodade, Kanagawa and Nagasaki shall be opened to British Subjects on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, in addition to which the following Harbours and Towns shall be opened to them, at the dates herein after specified.

Nee-e-gata, or if Nee-e-gata is found to be unsuitable as a Harbour, another convenient Harbour on the West Coast of Nipon, on the first day of January, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty.

Hiogo on the first day of January, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty three.

In all the foregoing Ports and Towns, British subjects may permanently reside, they shall have the right to lease ground and purchase the buildings thereon, and may erect dwelling and warehouses. But no fortification or place of military strength, shall be erected under pretence of building dwelling or warehouses, and to see that this Article is observed, the Japanese Authorities shall have the right to inspect from time to time, any buildings, which are being erected, altered or repaired.

The place, which British subjects shall occupy for their buildings, and the Harbour regulations

shall be arranged by the Japanese authorities, and the British Consul of each place, and if they cannot agree, the matter shall be referred to and settled by the Japanese Government, and the British diplomatic Agent.

No wall, fence or gate shall be erected by the Japanese, around the place, where British subjects reside, or any thing done, which may prevent a free egress and ingress to the same.

In the opened Harbours of Japan, British subjects shall be free to go, where they please, within the following limits.

At Kanagawa, to the River Logo (which empties into the Bay of Yedo, between Kawasaki and Sinagawa) and ten Ri, in any other direction.

At Hakodade, ten Ri in any direction.

At Hiogo ten Ri, in any direction, that of Kioto excepted, which City shall not be approached nearer than ten Ri. The crews of vessels resorting to Hiogo, shall not cross the River Sinagawa, which empties into the Bay between Hiogo and Osaca.

The distances shall be measured by land from the Goyoso or Town Hall of each of the foregoing Harbours, the Ri being equal to (4275) four thousand two hundred and seventy five yards, English measure.

At Nagasaki, British subjects may go into any part of the Imperial domain, in its vicinity.

The boundaries of Nee-e-gata or the place that may be substituted for it, shall be settled by the Japanese Government and the British diplomatic Agent.

From the first day of January, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty two, British subjects shall be allowed to reside in the City of Yedo, and from the first day of January, one thousand, eight hundred sixty three, in the City of Osaca, for the purpose of

of trade only. In each of these two Cities, a suitable place, within which they may hire houses and the distance they may go, shall be arranged by the Japanese Government, and the British diplomatic Agent.

Article IV.

All questions, as regards rights of property or of person, that may arise between British subjects in the dominions of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, shall be subject to the jurisdictions of the British authorities.

Article V.

Japanese subjects, that may be guilty of any criminal act against British subjects, shall be arrested and punished, by the Japanese authorities, according to Japanese law.

British subjects, who may commit any crime against Japanese subjects or against the subjects or citizens of any other country, shall be tried and punished by the Consul, or any other public functionary authorised thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain.

Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

Article VI.

A British subject who has reason of complaint against a Japanese, will go to the Consulate and state his grievance. The Consul will inquire into the merits of the case and do his utmost to arrange it amicably.

In like manner if a Japanese has reason of complaint against a British subject, the Consul will not the less listen to this complaint and try to arrange it, in an amicable manner.

Should questions occur, of such a nature

the

the Consul cannot settle them amicably, he shall request the assistance of the Japanese authorities, in order to enquire together into the merits of the case, and to give an equitable decision thereon.

Article VII

If any Japanese subject should fail to discharge debts incurred with a British subject, or abscond fraudulently, the Japanese authorities shall do their utmost to bring him to justice and to enforce the recovery of the debts, and if any British subject should fraudulently abscond or fail to pay debts incurred with a Japanese subject, the British Authorities shall, in like manner do their utmost to bring him to justice and to enforce the recovery of the debts.

Neither the Japanese or British Governments are to be held responsible for the payment of any debts contracted by Japanese or British subjects.

Article VIII.

The Japanese Government will place no restrictions whatever, on the employ of Japanese by British subjects, in any legal capacity.

Article IX.

British subjects in Japan, shall be allowed the free exercise of their religion, and for this purpose they shall have the right to erect suitable places of worship.

Article X.

All Foreign Coin shall be current in Japan, and pass for its corresponding weight of Japanese coin of the same description.

Japanese and British subjects may freely use foreign or Japanese coin in making payments to each other.

As.

to some time will elapse, before the Japanese will be acquainted with the value of foreign coin, the Japanese Government will for the period of one year, after the opening of each Harbour, furnish British subjects with Japanese coin, in exchange for theirs, equal weights being given, and no discount taken for coinage.

Coins of all description (with the exception of Japanese Copper coin) may be exported from Japan, and foreign gold and silver uncoined.

Article XI.

Supplies for the use of the British navy may be landed at Kanagawa, Hakodade and Nagasaki, and stored in warehouses, in the custody of an Officer of the British Government, without the payment of any duty. But if any such supplies are sold in Japan, the Purchaser shall pay the proper duty to the Japanese Authorities.

Article XII.

If any British ship should at any time be wrecked or stranded on the coasts of Japan, or be compelled to take refuge in any Harbour, within the dominions of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, the Japanese authorities will immediately, on being apprised of the case, render all assistance in their power, the Persons on board shall be treated in a friendly manner, and, if necessary, be furnished with the means of conveyance to the nearest Consular Station.

Article XIII.

Any British merchantman, that arrives off one of the opened Harbours of Japan, shall be free to hire a pilot, that he may bring her into port, In the same manner, after having discharged

all legal dues and duties, and being ready for departure, she may hire a pilot to take her out of port.

Article XIV.

In each of the Ports, which are opened to trade, British subjects shall have full liberty to import from their own or any other harbours and to sell there and purchase therein and export to their own or any other Harbours all kinds of merchandise, not contraband, on paying the duties thereon as contained in the Tariff, which is appended to the present Treaty, and no other expenses whatever:

With the exception of munitions of war, which shall only be sold to the Japanese Government and to foreigners, they may freely buy from Japanese and sell to them, any articles, that either may have for sale, without the intervention of any Japanese officers, in such purchase or sale, or in making or receiving payment for the same, and all classes of Japanese may purchase, sell, keep or use, any articles, sold to them, by British subjects.

Article XV

If the Japanese Custom House Officers are dissatisfied with the value placed on any goods, by the owner, they may place a value thereon and offer to take the goods at that valuation.

If the owner refuses to accept the offer, he shall pay duty on such valuation. If the offer be accepted by the owner, the purchase money shall be paid to him without delay, and without any debatement or discount.

Article XVI.

All goods, imported into Japan, by British subjects

and which have paid the duty fixed by this Treaty, may be transported by the Japanese into any part of the Empire, without the payment of any tax, excise or transit duty whatever.

Article XVII.

British merchants, that may have imported merchandise, into any opened Port, in Japan, and paid the duties thereon, shall have the right to re-export them, on obtaining a certificate from the Japanese Custom House, showing that such payment has been made, and they may land them in any other of the opened Ports, without paying any additional duties whatever.

Article XVIII.

At each Port, the Japanese authorities shall take the means they deem best for the prevention of fraud or smuggling.

Article XIX.

All penalties enforced or confiscations made under this Treaty, shall belong to and be appropriated by the Government of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan.

Article XX.

The Articles for the Regulation of trade, which are appended to this Treaty, shall be considered as forming a part of the same, and shall be equally binding, on both the contracting Parties, to this Treaty, and on their ~~citizens and~~ subjects. The diplomatic Agent of Great Britain in Japan, in conjunction with such Person or Persons, as may be appointed for that purpose, by the Japanese Government, shall have power to make such rules, as may be required, to carry into full and complete effect, the provisions of this Treaty and the provisions of the Articles, regulating

trade

trade, appended thereunto.

Article XXI.

This Treaty being written in the Japanese, English and Dutch languages, and all the versions having the same meaning and intention, the Dutch version shall be considered as being the original; but it is understood that all official communications, directed to the Japanese Authorities, by the diplomatic and Consular Agents of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, shall hereafter be written in English. In order, however to facilitate the transaction of business, they shall, for a period of five years, from the date of the signing of this Treaty, be accompanied by a Dutch or Japanese translation.

Article XXII.

It is agreed, that on or after the first of July, one thousand, eight hundred & seventy two, either of the High contracting Parties to this Treaty, on giving a year's previous notice to the other, may demand a revision thereof, for the purpose of inserting therein such amendments, as experience shall prove to be desirable.

Article XXIII

It is hereby expressly stipulated that free and equal participation shall be allowed to the British Government and its subjects, in all privileges, immunities and advantages, which are or hereafter may be granted by His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan to the Government or the subjects of any other Nation.

Article XXIV.

The Ratifications of this Treaty, under the name and seal of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, and under the signature of Her Majesty the

the Queen of Great Brittain and Ireland, respectively, shall be exchanged at Yedo, within a year from the day of signature.

In testimonie of which, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed and sealed this Treaty.

Done at Yedo, this twenty sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and fifty eight, corresponding with the Japanese date, the eighteenth day of the seventh month of the fifth year, of Ansei, Tautsinoye Mersa.

Regulations under which British Trade, is to be conducted in Japan.

Regulation 1.

Within forty eight hours (Sundays except) after the arrival of a British ship, in a Japanese Port, the Captain or Commander shall exhibit to the Japanese Customs House Authorities, the receipt of the British Consul, showing that he has deposited all the ship's papers, the Ship's bills of lading &c at the British Consulate and he shall then make an entry of his ship, by giving a written paper, stating the name of the ship and the name of the Port, from which she comes, her Tonnage, the name of her Captain or Commander the names of her Passengers (if any) and the number of her crew, which paper shall be certified by the Captain or Commander, to be a true statement and shall be signed by him, he shall at the same time deposit a written Manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages and their contents, as they are described in his bills of lading with the names of the Person or Persons, to whom they are consigned. A list of the stores of the ship shall be added to the Manifest. The Captain or Commander shall certify the manifest to be a true account of all the cargo and stores on board the ship, and shall sign his name to the same. If any error is discovered in the Manifest, it may be corrected within twenty four hours (Sundays excepted) without the payment of any fee, but for any alteration or post entry to the Manifest, made after that time a fee of fifteen dollars shall be paid.

All goods, not entered on the Manifest, shall pay double duties, on being landed.

Any Captain or Commander, that shall neglect to

to enter his vessel, at the Japanese Custom House, within the time prescribed by this Regulation, shall pay a penalty of sixty dollars, for each day, that he shall so neglect, to enter his ship.

Regulation II.

The Japanese Government shall have the right to place Custom House Officers, on board of any ship, in their Ports (men of war excepted). All custom House officers shall be treated, with civility, and such reasonable accomodation shall be allotted to them, as the ship affords.

No goods shall be unladen from any ship, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, except by special permission, of the Custom House Authorities, and the hatches and all other places of entrance, into that part of the ship, where the cargo is stowed, may be secured by Japanese Officers, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, by affixing seals, locks, or other fastenings, and if any Person shall without due permission, open any entrance, that has been so secured, or shall break or remove, any seal, lock, or other fastening, that has been affixed by the Japanese Custom House Officers, every Person so offending, shall pay a fine of sixty dollars, for each offence.

Any goods, that shall be discharged or attempted to be discharged, from any ship, without having been duly entered at the Japanese Custom House, as herein after provided, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Packages of goods, made up with an intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, by concealing therein articles of value, which are not set forth in the invoice, shall be forfeited.

British ~~an~~ ships, that shall smuggle or attempt

to

to smuggle goods, in any of the non-opened Harbours of Japan, all such goods shall be forfeited, to the Japanese Government, and the ship shall pay a fine of one thousand dollars for each offence.
Vessels needing repairs, may land their cargo for that purpose, without the payment of duty. All goods so landed, shall remain in charge of the Japanese Authorities, and all just charges for storage, labor and supervision, shall be paid thereon. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the regular duties shall be paid, on the portion so disposed of.
Cargo may be transhipped to another vessel, in the same Harbour, without the payment of duty, but all transhipments shall be made, under the supervision of Japanese officers, and after satisfactory proof has been given to the Custom House Authorities, of the bona fide nature of the transaction, and also under a permit, to be granted for that purpose, by such authorities.
The importation of opium being prohibited, if any British vessel coming to Japan, for the purposes of trade, has more than three catties weight of opium on board, the surplus quantity may be seized and destroyed by the Japanese Authorities, and any Person or Persons that smuggle or attempt to smuggle any opium shall be liable to the payment of a fine of fifteen dollars, for each catty of opium so smuggled or attempted to be smuggled.

Regulation III.

The owner or consignee of any goods, who desires to land them, shall make an entry of the same at the Japanese Customhouse. The entry shall be in writing, and shall set forth the

name of the Person making the entry, and the name of the ship, in which the goods were imported, and the marks numbers, packages and the contents thereof, with the value of each package extended separately in one amount, and at the bottom of the entry shall be placed, the aggregate value of all the goods, contained in the entry. On each entry the owner or Consignee, shall certify in writing, that the entry then presented, exhibits the actual cost of the goods, and that nothing has been concealed, whereby the customs of Japan, would be defrauded, and the owner or consignee shall sign his name to such certificate.

The original Invoice or Invoices of the goods to entered, shall be presented to the Custom House Authorities, and shall remain in their possession, until they have examined, the goods, contained in the entry.

The Japanese officers may examine any or all the packages to entered, and, for this purpose may take them, to the Custom House, but such examination, shall be without expense to the Importer or injury to the goods, and after examination, the Japanese shall restore the goods to their original condition, in the packages (so far as may be practicable) and such examination shall be made, without any unreasonable delay.

If any owner or Importer discovers, that his goods have been damaged on the voyage of importation, before such goods have been delivered to him, he may notify the Custom House Authorities of such damage, and he may have the damaged goods appraised, by two or more competent and disinterested persons, who after due examination

shall

shall make a certificate, setting forth the amount per cent of damage, on each separate package, describing it by its mark and number, which certificate shall be signed by the Appraisers, in presence of the Custom House Authorities, and the Importer may attach the certificate to his entry, and make a corresponding deduction from it. But this shall not prevent the Custom House Authorities, from appraising the goods, in the manner provided in article fifteenth of the Treaty, to which these Regulations are appended.

After the duties have been paid, the owner shall receive a permit, authorizing the delivery to him of the goods, whether the same are at the Custom House, or on ship board.

All goods intended to be exported, shall be entered at the Japanese Custom House, before they are placed on ship board.

The entry shall be in writing, and shall state the name of the ship, by which the goods are to be exported, with the marks and numbers of the packages, and the quantity, description and value of their contents. The Exporter shall certify in writing, that the entry is a true account, of all the goods, contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto.

Any goods that are put on board of a ship for exportation, before they have been entered at the Custom House, and all Packages, which contain prohibited articles, shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government.

No entry, at the Custom House shall be required, for supplies for the use of ships, their crews & passengers, nor for the clothing &c of passengers,

Regulation IV

Regulation IV.

Ships wishing to clear shall give Twenty four hours notice, at the Custom House, and at the end of that time they shall be entitled to their clearance, but if it be refused, the Custom House Authorities shall immediately inform the Captain or Consignee of the Ship, of the reasons, why the clearance is refused, and they shall also give the same notice to the British Consul.

British ships of war shall not be required to enter or clear at the Custom House, nor shall they be visited, by Japanese Custom House or police officers.

Steamers carrying the mail of Great Britain may enter and clear at the same day, and they shall not be required to make a manifest, except for such Passengers and goods, as are to be landed in Japan. But such Steamers shall in all cases, enter and clear at the Custom House.

British ships, touching for supplies or ships in distress shall not be required to make a manifest of their cargo, but if they subsequently wish to trade, they shall then deposit a manifest, as required in Regulation Four.

The word ship wherever it occurs, in these Regulations, or in the Treaty, to which they are attached, is to be held as meaning, ship, barque, brig, schooner, sloop or steamer.

Regulation V.

Any Person, signing a false declaration or certificate, with the intent to defraud the Revenue of Japan, shall pay a fine of one hundred and twenty five dollars, for each offence.

Regulation VI.

No Tonnage duties shall be levied on ~~British~~ ships, in the Ports of Japan, but the following fees shall be paid to the Japanese Custom House authorities, for the entry of a ship fifteen dollars

For the clearance of a ship Seven dollars.
For each Permit, one dollar and a half.
For each Bill of Health; one dollar and a half.
For any other document, one dollar and a half.

Regulation VII.

Duties shall be paid to the Japanese Government, on all goods, landed in the Country, according to the following Tariff.

Class I.

All articles in this class shall be free of duty.
Gold and silver, coined or uncoined,
Wearing apparel in actual use.
Household furniture and printed books, not intended for sale, but the property of persons, who come to reside in Japan.

Class II.

A duty of Five per cent shall be paid on the following articles:
All articles used for the purpose of building, rigging, repairing or fitting out of Ships;
Whaling gear of all kind,
Salted provisions of all kinds,
Bread and breadstuffs,
Living animals of all kinds,
Coals,
Timber for building houses,
Rice,
Paddy,
Steam machinery
Zinc,
Lead,
Tin,
Raw silk
Cotton and woollen manufactures.

Class III.

Clasp III.

A duty of thirty five Per cent shall be paid, on all intoxicating liquors, whether prepared by distillation, fermentation or in any other manner.

Clasp IV.

All goods, not included in any of the preceding clasps, shall pay a duty of twenty per cent.

All Articles of Japanese production which are exported as cargo, shall pay a duty of five per cent, with the exception of gold and silver coin and copper in bar.

No rice or wheat of Japanese production shall be exported from Japan, as cargo, but all British subjects resident in Japan and ships for their crews and passengers shall be furnished with sufficient supplies of the same.

Foreign grains, which are brought by a British ship, in any opened port of Japan, may be reexported without hinderniss, if no portion of the same has been landed.

The Japanese Government will sell from time to time at public auction, any surplus quantity of copper, that may be produced.

Five years after the opening of Kanagawa, the Import and Export duties shall be subject to revision, if either the British or Japanese Government desire it;

Japanese & Dutch Treaty.

dated
Yedo October 4th, 1858.

Dutch & English Versions.

Traktaat

Hunne Majesteiten de Taikoen van Japan en de Koning der Nederlanden, de betrekkingen van vriendschap en koophandel, tusschen de beide Rijken willende uitbreiden, hebben tot Hunne gevolmagtigden benoemd.

Zijne Majesteit de Taikoen van Japan, Nagai Prins van Genba, Okabé Prins van Suruga en Iwasé prins van Higo. en Zijne Majesteit de Koning der Nederlanden, Mijnheer Jan. Hendrik Donker Curtius, Ridder van de orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw en van de Russische orde van St. Anna 2e klasse met de keizerlijke kroon, Nederlandsch Kommissaris in Japan, die na hunne wederzijdsche volmagten te hebben medegedeeld en goed bevonden, de volgende artikelen hebben gesloten.

Artikel 1.

Zijne Majesteit de Koning der Nederlanden, kan een diplomatieke Agent benoemen om in de stad Jedo verblijf te houden.

In eenige of in alle bij dit Traktaat voor den Nederlandschen handel opengestelde havens van Japan, kan de Nederlandsche Regering Consuls of consulaire agenten benoemen; de diplomatieke agent of Consul Generaal der Nederlanden, zullen van den tijd af, zij hunne ambtsbezigheden beginnen waar te nemen, het regt hebben om ongehinderd, in eenig gedeelte van het Japansche Rijk te reizen.

De Japansche Regering kan een diplomatieken Agent benoemen, om in de hoofdstad der Nederlanden verblijf te houden en Consuls of consulaire Agenten, om in eenige of al de

havens

havens der Nederlanden verblyfte houden.

Die diplomatieke agenten en Consul Generaal mogen van den tyd hunner aankomst daarte lande ongehinderd in eenig gedeelte der Nederlanden reizen.

Artikel 2.

Behalve de havens van Hakodadte en Nagasaki, zullen de volgende Havens en steden voor den handel der Nederlanders worden geöpend op respectievelyk daarby gevoegde datum te weten.
Kanagawa den vier den July, een duizend acht honderd negen en vyftig
Hiogo, den ersten January, een duizend acht honderd drie en zestig.

Behalve deze havens zal op den ersten January een duizend, acht honderd en zestig nog eene haven op de westkust van Nippon geöpend worden. Zoodra deze haven bepaald is, zal daarvan voor dien tyd kennis gegeven worden.

Ses maanden na de openstelling van Kanagawa zal de haven van Simoda als eene plaats om in behoeften van vreemde Zeelieden te voorzien, worden gesloten.

In al de voorgaande havens en steden, mogen de Nederlanders voort durend verblyf houden. Zy zullen het regt hebben grond te huren en daarop Zynde gebouwen te koopen of te huren.

Zy mogen op den gehuurden grond woon en pakhuizen bouwen, maar om deze vooruwen deel van dezelve te bouwen zal geene fortificatie of plaats van militaire sterkte worden opgerigt, en opdat dit Artikel worde nagekomen, zullen de Japansche overheden het regt hebben op gerigt, veranderd of herstelde worden de gebouwen van tyd tot tyd na te zien

De plaats die de Nederlanders voor hunne gebouwen te huren hebben en de haven Regulatien zullen door de overheden en den Nederlandschen Consul van iedere plaats worden bepaald, en in dien Zy niet overeen kunnen komen zal de zaak worden verwezen aan en geschikt door de Japansche Regering en den Nederlandschen diplomatieken agent.

Geen muur, schutting of poort zal door de Japanners, om de verblyfplaats der Nederlanders worden opgerigt of iets gedaan worden, dat de vrye uitgang en ingang tot dezelve mogt verhinderen.

De Nederlanders die wenschen mogten de Japansche taal of Japansche kunsten en wetenschappen te leeren, mogen op verzoek van den Nederlandschen Hoogen ambtenaar, in de geopende havens, eene onderrigting daarin krygen, van dengene, die door het Japansch gouvernement, op onderzoek van zyne geschiktheid, als onderwyzer aangesteld zal worden.

De Jedo Zullen de Nederlanders, die gerechtigd zyn om aldaar verblyf te houden hetzelfde regt hebben.

Vanden eersten January achttien honderd twee en zestig zullen de Nederlanders in de stad Jedo, en vanden eersten January achttienhonderd drie en zestig in de stad Osaca verblyf mogen houden, alleen ten einde handel te dryven.

In ieder dezer twee steden, zal eene geschikte plaats, binnen welke zy huizen huren en den afstand zy mogen gaan, worden bepaald door de Japansche Regering, en den Nederlandschen

diplomatieken

diplomatieken Agent.
Nederlanders mogen ongehinderd van Japanners koopen en aan hen verkoopen, zonder eenige tusschenkomst van Japansche ambtenaren en alle klassen van Japanners mogen koopen en gebruiken artikelen, door de Nederlanders aangebragt.

Voor den tijd waarop dit Traktaat zal in werking treden, zal de Japansche Regering in de gedulte van het Rijk, aan deze bepaling openbaarheid doen geven.

Oorlogsbehoeften zullen alleen aan de Japansche Regering verkocht worden en om dezelve aan eenige Natien te verkoopen, is buiten deze bepaling:

Geene Japansche rijst en Japansche tarwe zal van Japan als lading worden uitgevoerd: maar aan alle in Japan verblijf houdende Nederlanders, en aan schepen voor derzelver bemanning en passagiers, zal een voorraad daarvan geleverd worden.

Elke meerdere noodige hoeveelheid koper voor 's lands gebruik, die Japan mogt opleveren, zal van tijd tot tijd in publieke veiling worden verkocht te Kanagawa en te Nagasaki.

De in Japan verblijf houdende Nederlanders zullen het regt hebben Japanners als dienstboden of in eenige andere hoedanigheid te gebruiken.

Artikel 3.

In en uitvoerregten zullen aan de Japansche Regering met geld betaald worden, volgens het hierby gevoegde Tarief.

Indien de Japansche tolbeambten met de door den eigenaar op eenige goederen geplaatste waarde onvoldaan zijn, mogen zij daaraan eene waarde geven, en aanbieden de goederen volgens

den

dier waardering over te nemen.
By weigering van den eigenaar om zulk aanbod aan te nemen, zal hy de regten volgens de gebodene waarde betalen.
Indien het aanbod door den eigenaar wordt aangenomen, zal hem de gebodene waarde, door de tolbeambten, zonder uitstel en zonder vermindering betaald worden.
De invoer van opium is verboden, en zoo emig naar Japan ter handel komend schip, meer dan drie kattis (vier pond avoir du pois, gewigt aan opium aan boord heeft, zal zodanig overwigt door de Japansche overheden worden gevat en vernield.
Alle in Japan ingevoerde goederen, waardoor de, by dit Traktaat vastgestelde regten betaald zyn, mogen door de Japannus, naar ieder gedeelte van het Rijk worden vervoerd, zonder eenige belasting hoegenaamd meer te betalen.
Indien eenige andere Natie mindere regten mogt bedingen, zullen de Nederlanders gelijk gesteld worden met de meest begunstigde Natie.

Artikel 4.

Alle vreemde munt zal in Japan gangbaar zyn en evenveel gelden als een gelyk gewigt Japansche munt, van hetzelfde metaal.
Japanners en Nederlanders mogen by het doen van betalingen aan elkander, vrijelyk vreemde of Japansche munt gebruiken.
Alle soorten van Japansche munten met uitzondering van koperen munt en alle vreemde muntsoorten en vreemd ongemunt goud en zilver mogen van Japan worden uitgevoerd.
De Japansche Regering zal voor den tyd van een jaar, na de opening van iedere haven,

na

aan de Nederlanders in ruil voor hunne munt, Japansche munt verstrekken, in gelyk gewigt en zonder korting.

Artikel 5.

Nederlanders overtredingen begaande tegen Japannes zullen voor Nederlandsche Consulaire gerigtshoven te regt staan, en indien schuldig bevonden, volgens de Nederlandsche wet gestraft worden.

Japannees overtredingen begaande tegen Nederlanders zullen voor de Japansche overheden te regt staan en volgens de Japansche wet worden gestraft.

De Consulaire gerigtshoven zullen open zyn voor Japansche schuldeischers, ten einde hen in staat te stellen hunne regtvaardige vorderingen tegen Nederlanders te erlangen en de Japansche gerigtshoven zullen gelyktyds voor Nederlanders open zyn, ter erlanging hunner regtvaardige vorderingen tegen Japannees. Alle vorderingen voor verbeurdverklaringen of boeten voor schending van dit Traktaat of van de hierby gevoegde, den handel regelende artikelen, zullen ter gerigtelyke vervolging voor de Consulaire gerigtshoven gebragt worden, en al hetgeen dus verkregen is, aan de Japansche overheden worden overhandigd. De Japansche en Nederlandsche Regeeringen kunnen niet aansprakelyk gehouden worden, voor de betalingen van door hunne wederzydsche burgers en onderdanen aangegane schulden.

Artikel 6.

In de opengestelde havens van Japan, zullen de Nederlanders vry zyn te gaan waar het hun behaagt, binnen de volgende grenzen.

Te Kanagawa de rivier Lokgo (die zich tusschen Kawasaki en Kinagawa met de Baai van Jedo vereenigt) en tien Ri in iedere andere rigting.

Te Hakodate, tien Ri in iedere rigting

Te

te Hiogo tien die in iedere rigting, met uitzondering van die van Kioto, van welke stad zy tien die verwyderd zullen blyven.
De benaming van naar Hiogo komende schepen zal de rivier Yagawa, die zich tusschen Hiogo en Osaka met de Baai vereenigd uit overgaan.
De afstanden zullen gemeten worden overland van de Gojoto of het stadhuis van ieder der voorgaande havens.
De Nagasaki mogen de Nederlanders in het kuzelyk grondgebied gaan, dat in de omstreken dezer stad gelegen is.
Behalve de kerken en tempels, thee- of rust huizen enz, mogen alle forten, Gouvernements huizen en plaatsen waar poorten opgericht zyn, niet bezocht worden.
Wegens hoofdmisdaad of twee maal wegens wangedrag veroordeeld geweest zynde Nederlanders zullen zich niet verder dan een Japansche Ri, van hunne respective verblyfplaatsen, binnenslands begeven, en alle aldus veroordeelde personen, zullen hun regt van voortdurend verblyf in Japan verliezen, en de Japansche overheden zullen kunnen vorderen, dat zy het land verlaten.
Aan alle zoodanige personen, zal een redelyken tyd tot regeling hunner zaken veroorloofd worden, en de Nederlandsche Consulaire overheid, zal na de omstandigheden van iedere zaak onderzocht te hebben, den te veroorloven tyd bepalen; maar zoodanige tyd zal in geen geval, een jaar overschryden, te rekenen van den tyd, de persoon vry zal zyn, zyne Zaken waar te nemen.

Artikel 7.

Aan Nederlandus in Japan, zal de vrye uitoefening hunner godsdienst veroorloofd zyn, en deswege zullen zy het regt hebben, voegzame plaatsen van aanbidding op te rigten. Zoodanige gebouwen zullen niet beschadigd, noch eenige belediging der godsdienstoefening van de Nederlanders worden aangedaan.

Nederlandsche burgers zullen geene Japansche tempels of min beschadigen, of geene Japansche godsdienstplegtigheden, noch de voorwerpen hunner aanbidding, eenige beleediging of beschadiging aandoen.
De Japanners en Nederlanders zullen niets doen dat beteekend mogt zyn, godsdienstige verbittering op te wekken.

Artikel 8.

De Japansche overheden zullen op verzoek van den Nederlandschen Consul alle weglopers en vluchtelingen van hetzeegt doen vatten, alle door den Consul gevangen gehouden personen doen insluiten, en den Consul zoodanigen bystand verleenen, als vereischt mag worden, om hem in staat te stellen, de wetten door de aanwal zynde Nederlanders te doen en administreren en orde onder de scheepsvolken te bewaren.
Voor alle zulke diensten en voor het onderhoud van in hechtenis gehouden gevangenen, zal de Consul in alle gevallen, eene billyke vergoeding betalen.

Artikel 9.

Alle regten welke aan andere vreemde Natien mogten zyn of worden verleend, zullen almede dadelyk ook, tot Nederland worden uitgestrekt.

Artikel 10.

De by dit Tractaat gevoegde artikelen tot regeling des handels, zullen beschouwd worden een deel daarvan uit te maken, en zullen voor beide contracteerende partyen van dit Tractaat en voor hunne burgers en onderdanen gelykelyk verbindend zyn.
Aan het, den 30ste January 1856 (den 23ste dag der twaalfde maand van het tweede jaar van Ansei be) te Nagasaki gesloten tractaat, zullen zulke bepalingen in stand blyven, die by deezen onderroepen blyven, en daar de Conventie die

den 16de October 1857 (den 29e dag der achtste maand van het vijfde jaar van Ansei Ale) als de additionele artikelen uitgewisseld is, in dit Traktaat is begrepen, zoo zullen deze Additionele Artikelen van den tijd af, dat de ratificatien van dit Traktaat uitgewisseld zijn, en de zaken beginnen te worden waargenomen, afgeschaft worden.

De bepalingen van dit Traktaat zullen van den 4de July 1859 in werking treden, en de ratificatien daarvan zullen binnen een jaar, in Nagasaki uitgewisseld worden.

De akte van Ratificatie van den kant van Japan, zal worden geverificeerd door den naam en het cachet Zijner Majesteit den Taikoen, en door de cachetten en handteekeningen zulker zijner hooge ambtenaren, die hoogstdezelve mag verordenen.

De akte van Ratificatie van den kant der Nederlanden, zal worden geverificeerd, door de handteekening van Zijne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, gecontrasigneerd door den Minister van buitenlandsche Zaken, en gecacheteerd met het zegel der Nederlanden.

Na den 4de July 1872, zal op den wensch der Japansche of Nederlandsche Regeering, en nadat een der twee partijen een jaar voorkennis heeft gegeven, dit Traktaat en zulke gedeelten van het Traktaat van Nagasaki, als by dit Traktaat onherroepen blijven, tezamen met de hierby gevoegde handels regulatien, of die welke in den vervolge mogten worden ingevoerd, onderworpen zijn aan de herziening van daartoe door beide kanten benoemde Kommissarissen, die gemagtigd zullen zijn te beslissen en daarbij te volgen, zoodanige verbeteringen, als door de ondervinding wenschelijk worden bevonden.

Aldus gedaan te Jedo den 4de Oktober 1858, overeenkomende met de Japansche tijdrekening

den

den 28ᵉ dag der 8ᵉ maand van het 5ᵉ jaar van
Anno Lucinoye Alma.
En oirkonde waarvan, de bovengenoemde gevolmagtigden, deze hebben getekend en hunne cachetten daarop gezet.

Regulatien onder welke de Nederlandsche handel in Japan gedreven zal worden

Regulatie 1.

Binnen achten veertig uren (Zondagen uitgezonderd) na de aankomst van een Nederlandsch schip in eene Japansche haven, zal de Kapitein of gezagvoerder aan de overheden van het Japansche tolkantoor den ontvangstbrief van den Nederlandschen Consul vertoonen, vermeldende, dat hy het scheepsregister en andere papieren, als door de wetten der Nederlanden vereischt, by het Nederlandsche Consulaat heeft gedeponeerd, hy zal alsdan eene aangifte van zyn schip maken, door een geschreven papier in te dienen, vermeldende den naam van het schip en den naam der haven waar het vandaan komt, de tonnemaat, den naam des Kapiteins of gezagvoerders, de namen der passagiers (zoo er zyn) en het getal der bemanning daarvan, welk papier door den Kapitein of gezagvoerder zal worden gecertificeerd te zyn eene ware opgave, en door hem zal worden onderteekend, hy zal tegelyker tyd een geschreven manifest zyner lading deponeren, opgevende de merken en nommers der pakken en den inhoud daarvan, zoodals zy in zyne Connossementen beschreven zyn, met de namen des persoons of der personen, aan wie zy zyn geconsigneerd. Een lyst der scheepsvoorraad zal by het manifest gevoegd worden.

De Kapitein of gezagvoerder zal het manifest certificeeren te zyn eene ware opgave der geheele lading en voorraad aan boord van het schip, en dit met zyn naam onderteekenen.

Eenige in het manifest ontdekte dwaling kan binnen 24 uren (Zondagen uitgezonderd) zonder de betaling van eenige boete, worden verbeterd; maar voor eenige na dien tyd gemaakte veranderingen of

of later aangifte tot het manifest, zal eene boete van 38 gulden 25 centen betaald worden.
Alle de niet in het manifest aangegeven goederen zullen wanneer zy gelaad zyn, dubbele regten betalen.
De kapitein of gezagvoerder, die verzuimen zal zyn schip by het Japansche tolkantoor in te klaren, binnen den door deze Regulatie voorgeschreven tyd, zal eene boete van honderd drie en vyftig gulden betalen, voor iederen dag hy aldus verzuimen zal.

Regulatie 2.

De Japansche Regering zal het regt hebben aan boord van ieder schip in hare havens (oorlogschepen uitgezonderd) tolbeambten te plaatsen.
Alle tolbeambten zullen beleefdelyk worden behandeld en zulk zoodelyk gerief als het schip oplevert, zal hen worden verstrekt.
Tusschen de uren van Zon onder en opgang zullen geene goederen uit de schepen gelost worden behalve op bizonder verlof van de overheden van het tolkantoor en de luiken en alle andere plaatsen van toegang, tot dat gedeelte van het schip, waar de lading geborgen is, zullen tusschen de uren van Zon onder en opgang door Japansche ambtenaren verzekerd zyn, door dezelve met zegels, sloten of andere middelen van vastmaking te voorzien, en indien iemand zonder behoorlyk verlof, eenige aldus verzekerde toegang mogt openen, of eenig zegel, slot of ander middel van vastmaking, waarmede dezelve door de Japansche tolbeambten voorzien is, mogt breken of wegnemen, zoo zal elk aldus overtredend persoon eene boete van honderd drie en vyftig gulden, voor iedere overtreding betalen.
Goederen, die gelost zullen worden, of beproefd

om gelost te worden uit een schip, zonder dat daarvan de behoorlyke aangifte by het Japansche tolkantoor is gedaan, als by deze, hieronder bepaald, zullen onderhevig zyn aan vatting en verbeurdverklaring. Pakken goederen, opgemaakt met het oogmerk om de staate inkomsten van Japan te benadeelen, door daarin artikelen van waarde, die niet in de faktuur zyn opgegeven te verbergen, zullen verbeurd verklaard zyn.

Nederlandsche schepen, die goederen zullen smokkelen of beproeven te smokkelen, in eenige der niet geopende havens van Japan, alle zodanige goederen zullen aan de Japansche Regering verbeurd verklaard zyn, en het schip zal eene boete van twee duizend vyfhonderd en vyftig gulden voor iedere overtreding betalen.

Herstelling benoodigende schepen mogen tot dat einde, hunne lading landen, zonder regten te betalen.

Alle al dus gelande goederen zullen onder de bewaring der Japansche overheden blyven, en alle billyke kosten voor pakhuizen, arbeid en opzicht, zullen daarvoor worden betaald; maar indien eenig gedeelte van zulke lading verkocht wordt, zullen de bepaalde regten, op het zoo verkochte gedeelte worden betaald.

Lading mag zonder regten te betalen, naar een ander schip in dezelfde haven worden overgescheept, alle overscheepingen zullen onder opzigt van Japansche ambtenaren geschieden, en nadat aan de overheden van het tolkantoor voldoende proef is verstrekt, van den zuiveren aard der verrigting, als mede onder een verlofbrief, tot dat einde, door zodanige overheden te worden afgegeven.

Daar de invoer van opium verboden is, zal

de persoon of personen, die opium smokkelen of beproeven zullen te smokkelen, bij of bij eene boete van achtendertig gulden vijf en twintig centen betalen voor ieder Kattie opium, zoo gesmokkeld, als beproefd te worden gesmokkeld, en in dien meer dan een persoon, in de overtreding betrokken is, zullen zij, tezamen genomen, voor de betaling der voorgaande boete aansprakelijk worden gehouden.

Regulatie 3.

De eigenaar van of de persoon aan wien goederen geconsigneerd zijn, die dezelve wenscht te landen, zal eene aangifte daarvan, bij het Japansche tolkantoor indienen.

De aangifte zal schriftelijk zijn vermeldende den naam van den persoon die de aangifte maakt, en den naam van het schip waarmede de goederen zijn ingevoerd, en de merken nommers, pakken en den inhoud daarvan, met de waarde van ieder pak afzonderlijk in een beloop daarop gesteld, en het gezamenlijk bedrag van alle in de aangifte bevatte goederen, zal aan den voet der aangifte worden geplaatst.

En iedere aangifte zal de eigenaar of de persoon, aan wien de goederen geconsigneerd zijn, schriftelijk certificeren, dat de aangifte alsdan aangeboden, de wezenlijke prijs der goederen vertoont, en dat niets, waardoor de Japansche regten zouden benadeeld worden, achtergehouden is, en de eigenaar of de persoon, aan wien de goederen geconsigneerd zijn, zal zoodanig certificaat met zijn naam onderteekenen.

De oorspronkelijke factuur of facturen van aldus aangegeven goederen zullen aan de overheden van het tolkantoor worden aangeboden, en tot dat zij de, in de aangifte vermelde goederen

onderzocht hebben, in hun bezit blyven.
De Japansche beambten mogen eenig of alle aldus aangegeven pakken onderzoeken en zelfs daartoe tot dat einde, naar het tolkantoor voren; maar zulk onderzoek zal zonder onkosten voor iden invoerder of beschadiging der goederen geschieden, en na onderzoek zullen de Japanners, de goederen in hunne oorspronkelyke gesteldheid weder in de pakken doen (zoover als zulks doenbaar is, en zodanig onderzoek zal zonder eenig onredelyk oponthoud plaats vinden.
Indien de eigenaar of invoerder ontdekt, dat zyne goederen op de invoerreis beschadigd zyn geworden, voordat zoodanige goederen aan hem overhandigd zyn, kan hy de overheden van het tolkantoor van zoodanige schade kennis geven, en de beschadigde goederen laten schatten door twee of meer deskundige en onpartydige personen, welke na behoorlyk onderzoek een certificaat zullen maken, het schadebeloop van ieder afzonderlyk pak percentsgewys opgevende, en dit met het merk en nommer daarvan beschryvende, welk certificaat in tegenwoordigheid der overheden van het tolkantoor, door de schatters zal worden onderteekend, en de invoerder mag het certificaat by zyne aangifte voegen, en eene overeenkomende som daarvan aftrekken. Maar dit zal de overheden van het tolkantoor niet beletten, de goederen te schatten als bepaald by Artikel 3 des Traktaats, waar deze Regulatien zyn bygevoegd.
Na de betaling der regten zal de eigenaar een verlofbrief ontvangen, de overgave der goederen, of zy zich in het tolkantoor of aan boord van het schip bevinden, aan hem magtigend.

alle goederen, bestemd om uitgevoerd te worden
zullen voordat zij, aan boord gebracht zijn, bij het
Japansche tolkantoor, aangegeven worden.
De aangifte zal schriftelijk zijn, en den naam van
het schip waarin de goederen zullen worden uitgevoerd
met de merken en nommers der pakken, en de
hoeveelheid, aard en waarde van dezelven inhoud
vermelden.
De uitvoerder zal schriftelijk certificeren, dat de
aangifte eene ware opgave is, van al de daarin
bevatte goederen, en dit met zijn naam onderteekenen.
Goederen die voordat zij bij het tolkantoor zijn
aangegeven, aan boord van een schip zijn gebragt
om uitgevoerd te worden, en alle pakken, die
verboden artikelen inhouden, zullen aan de
Japansche Regering verbeurd verklaard zijn.
Behoeften voor de schepen, voor hunne bemanning
ning en passagiers, of de kleederen enz van passagiers
behoeven niet, bij het tolkantoor aangegeven
te worden.

Regulatie 14.

Schepen, die uit wenschen te klaren zullen
24 uren voorkennis bij het tolkantoor geven,
en op het einde van dien tijd, zullen zij
regt op hunne uitklaring hebben, maar bij
weigering van dien, zullen de overheden van het
tolkantoor, den Kapitein of den persoon aan
wien het schip geconsigneerd is, onmiddelijk
de redenen van de weigering der uitklaring
opgeven, en zulks insgelijks ter kennis van
den Nederlandschen Consul brengen.
Oorlogschepen der Nederlanden, behoeven niet
bij het tolkantoor in of uit te klaren, noch
zullen zij door de Japansche tol of politie
beambten bezocht worden.

Nederlandsche vaartuigen, die om voorraad binnenloopen, of in nood zynde schepen, zullen geen manifest hunner lading behoeven te maken; maar zoo zy vervolgens handel wenschen te drijven, zullen zy alsdan een manifest deponeren als by Regulatie 4. vereischt.

Het woord schip waar het in deze Regulatien, of in het Tractaat waarby zy gevolgd zyn, ook voor mogt komen, moet gehouden worden te beteekenen; schip, bark, brik, schoener of stoomschip.

Regulatie 5.

Iemand die eene valsche verklaring of certificaat onderteekent, ten einde de Japansche Staats inkomsten te benadeelen, zal voor iedere overtreding eene boete van driehonderd achtien gulden vyftien twintig centen betalen.

Regulatie 6.

Geene konnegelden zullen op Nederlandsche schepen in de Japansche havens geheven worden, maar de volgende salarissen zullen aan de overheden van het Japansche Volk kantoor worden betaald.

Voor het inklaren van een schip, achtendertig gulden vyftien twintig centen.
Voor het uitklaren van een schip, zeventien gulden vyftien tachtig centen.
Voor iedere verlofbrief driegulden twee en tachtig en een halve cent.
Voor ieder document, drie gulden twee en tachtig en een halve cent.

Regulatie 7.

Van alle in het Rijk gelande goederen, zullen aan de Japansche Regering regten worden betaald, volgens het volgende Tarief.

Klasse een. Alle in deze klasse vermelde artikelen zullen vry van regten zyn:

Goud en silver gemunt of ongemunt.
Kleederen in tegenwoordig gebruik.
Huisraad en gedragte boeken niet bestemd om verkocht te worden; maar die het eigendom zyn, van, naar Japan, van verblijf komende personen.
Huisraad, boeken en provisien van de Nederlandsche

ambtenaren in Japan. Indien deze drie Artikelen verkocht zullen worden, zullen de bepaalde regten daarvan worden bepaald.
Klasse Twee. Een regt van vijf percent zal van de volgende Artikelen worden betaald
Alle voor het bouwen, takelen, herstellen of uitrusten van schepen, gebruikt worden de artikelen.
Alle soorten van walvischtuig
Alle soorten van gezouten eetwaren,
Brood en broodstoffen.
Alle soorten van levende dieren
Steenkolen,
Timmerhout voor het bouwen van huizen.
Rijst.
Padie
Stoom machinerie
Zink
Lood
Tin
Ruwe Zijde.
Klasse drie. Een regt van vijf en dertig percent zal worden betaald van alle de zinnen benevelende dranken, door distillatie, gisting, of op eenige andere wijze bereid.
Klasse vier. Alleen eenige der voorgaande klassen, niet vermeld de goederen, zullen een regt van twintig percent betalen. Behalve de gouden en zilveren munt en Koper in staven zulle alle in Japan voortgebragte Artikelen, die als lading worden uitgevoerd, een regt van vijf percent betalen.
Vijf jaren na de openstelling van Kanagawa, zullen de in en uitgaande regten, aan herziening onderworpen zijn, indien de Japansche Regering zulks verlangt.

Treaty.

Their Majesties the Tycoon of Japan and the King of the Netherlands, desiring to extend the relations of friendship and commerce between the two countries, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries

His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, Nagai Prince of Genba, Okabay Prince of Suruga and Iwasay Prince of Hego, and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, John Henry Donker Curtius, Knight of the order of the Dutch Lion & of the Russian order of St Anne 2d. Clas. with the Imperial crown, Dutch Commissioner in Japan, who after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers and found them to be in due form, have concluded the following articles.

Article 1.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at the City of Jedo. The Netherlands Government may appoint consuls or consular agents at any or all of the ports in Japan which are opened for Netherlands commerce, by this Treaty; the diplomatic agent and Consul General of the Netherlands shall have the right to travel freely in any part of the Empire of Japan, from the time they enter on the discharge of their official duties.

The Government of Japan may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at the capital of the Netherlands and consuls or consular agents to reside at any or all of the Ports of the Netherlands.

His diplomatic agent and consul General

may

may travel freely in any part of the Ne=
therlands, from the time they arrive in the Country.

Article 2

Besides the Harbours of Hakodate and Nagasaki, the following Ports and Towns, shall be opened for the trade of the Dutch, on the dates respectively appended to them.

Kanagawa on the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred, fifty nine.

Hiogo on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred, sixty three:

Besides these ports, another port shall be opened on the West coast of Nipon, on the first of January, one thousand, eight hundred, sixty..... As soon as this Harbour has been selected, notice shall be given of the same, before that time.

Six months after the opening of Kanagawa the Port of Simoda shall be closed as a place to supply the wants of foreign sailors.

In all the foregoing Ports and Towns, the Dutch may permanently reside, they shall have the right to lease ground, and to purchase or lease the buildings therein.

On the ground so leased, they may erect dwelling and warehouses, but no fortification or place of military strength shall be erected under pretence of building the above, and to see that this article is observed, the Japanese authorities shall have the right to inspect from time to time any buildings, which are being erected altered or repaired.

The place which the Dutch shall have to lease for their buildings and the Harbour Regulations shall be arranged by the Authorities

and the Netherland Consul" of each place, and if they cannot agree the matter shall be referred to and settled by the Japanese Government and the Netherland Diplomatic Agent.

No wall fence or gate, shall be erected by the Japanese, around the place of residence of the Dutch, or anything done, which may prevent a free egress and ingress to the same.

The Dutch, who should wish to learn the Japanese language, or Japanese arts and sciences, may, at the opened Ports be instructed in the same, at the request of the Netherland High official, from persons, appointed by the Japanese Government as teachers, after due examination of their character.

At Yedo, the Dutch who are entitled to reside there shall have the same right.

From the first of January eighteen hundred sixty two, the Dutch shall be allowed to reside in the City of Yedo and from the first of January eighteenhundred sixty three in the City of Osaca, for the purposes of trade only. In each of these two cities, a suitable place within which they may hire houses, and the distance they may go shall be arranged by the Japanese Government and the Netherland diplomatic Agent.

The Dutch may freely buy from Japanese and sell to them without any intervention of Japanese officers, and all clases of Japanese may purchase and use, any articles brought by the Dutch.

The Japanese Government will cause this clause to be made public, in every part of the

the Empire, previous to the going into effect of this Treaty.
Munitions of war shall only be sold to the Japanese Government, and to sell them to foreign Nations is beyond this provision.
No Japanese rice or wheat shall be exported from Japan, as cargo, but all the Dutch residing in Japan and ships for their crews shall be furnished with supplies of the same.
Any surplus quantity of copper for the use of the country, that may be produced in Japan, will be sold from time to time at public auction at Kanagawa and at Nagasaki.
The Dutch residing in Japan shall have the right to employ Japanese as servants, or in any other capacity.

Article 3.

Import and Export duties shall be paid to the Japanese Government, in money, according to the Tariff hereunto appended.
If the Japanese Customhouse officers are dissatisfied with the value placed on any goods, by the owner, they may place a value thereon, and offer to take the goods, at that valuation.
If the owner refuses to accept the offer, he shall pay duty on such valuation. If the offer be accepted by the owner the offered value shall be paid to him, by the customhouse officers, without delay and without any abatement or discount. The importation of opium is prohibited, and any vessel coming to Japan for the purpose of trade having more than three catties, (four pounds avoirdupois) weight of opium on board, such surplus quantity shall be seized and destroyed, by the Japanese authorities.

All

All goods, imported into Japan, which have paid the duty fixed by this Treaty, may be transported by the Japanese, into any part of the Empire, without the payment of any additional tax whatever.

Should any other Nation stipulate for smaller duties, the Dutch will be put on an equal footing with the most favoured nation.

Article 4.

All foreign coin shall be current in Japan, and pass for its corresponding weight of Japanese coin of the same metal.

The Japanese and the Dutch may freely use foreign or Japanese coin, in making payments to each other.

Coins of Japanese coins of all description, with the exception of copper coin and all foreign coins, and foreign gold and silver uncoined may be exported from Japan.

The Japanese Government will for the time of one year after the opening of each harbour, furnish the Dutch with Japanese coin, in exchange for theirs, equal weight being given and no discount taken.

Article 5.

The Dutch, committing offences against Japanese shall be tried in Netherland Consular courts, and when guilty shall be punished according to Netherland law.

Japanese committing offences against the Dutch, shall be tried by the Japanese Authorities and punished according to Japanese law.

The Consular Courts shall be open to Japanese Creditors, to enable them to recover their just claims against the Dutch, and the Japanese Courts shall in like manner be open to the Dutch for the recovery of their just claims against the Japanese

All claims for forfeitures or penalties, for violations of this Treaty, or of the articles regulating trade, which are appended hereunto, shall be sued for in the Consular Courts, and all recoveries shall be delivered, to the Japanese Authorities. Neither the Japanese or Netherland Governments are to be held responsible, for the payment of any debts, contracted by their respective Citizens and Subjects.

Article 6.

In the opened Harbours of Japan, the Dutch shall be free to go, where they please, within the following limits.

At Kanagawa, the river Lokgo (which empties into the Bay of Yedo between Kawasaki and Sinagawa) and ten Ri, in any other direction.
At Hakodate, ten Ri in any direction.
At Hiogo ten Ri, in any direction, that of Kioto excepted, which City shall not be approached nearer than ten Ri.
The crews of vessels, resorting to Hiogo, shall not cross the River Enagawa, which empties into the Bay, between Hiogo and Osaca.
The distance shall be measured overland from the Gouverno or Town hall of each of the foregoing Harbours.
At Nagasaki, the Dutch may go into any part of the Imperial domain, in the vicinity of this city.
With the exception of churches and temples, tea or resthouses etc, it is not allowed to visit the forts, Government houses and places furnished with gates.

The Dutch, who have been convicted of felony or twice convicted of misdemeanours, shall not go more than one Ri, inland from the places of their respective residences, and all Persons so convicted shall lose their right of permanent

residence in Japan, and the Japanese Authorities may require them, to leave the country.
A reasonable time shall be allowed to all such Persons, to settle their affairs, and the Netherland Consular authority shall after an examination, into the circumstances of each case, determine the time to be allowed, but such time shall not in any case exceed one year, to be calculated from the time, the Person shall be free, to attend to his affairs.

Article 7.

The Dutch in Japan shall be allowed the free exercise of their Religion, and for this purpose shall have the right to erect suitable places of worship.
No injury shall be done to such buildings, nor any insult be offered to the religious worship of the Dutch.
Dutch citizens shall not injure any Japanese temple or mia, or offer any insult or injury to Japanese religious ceremonies, or to the objects of their worship.
The Japanese and Dutch shall not do anything, that may be calculated to excite religious animosity.

Article 8.

When requested by the Netherland consul, the Japanese authorities will cause the arrest of all deserters and fugitives from justice, receive in jail all persons, held as ~~prisoners~~ ones by the Consul, and give to the Consul such apistance, as may be required to enable him, to enforce the observance of the laws, by the Dutch, who are on land, and to maintain order among the shipping.
For all such services, and for the support of prisoners, kept in confinement, the Consul shall in all cases pay a just compensation.

Article 9.

All the rights, which have been or are to be

granted, to other foreign Nations, shall also immediately be extended to the Netherlands.

Article 10.

The articles for the regulation of trade, which are appended to this Treaty, shall be considered as forming a part of the same, and shall be equally binding on both the contracting Parties to this Treaty and on their Citizens and subjects.

Such of the provisions of the Treaty concluded at Nagasaki on the 30th of January 1856 (the 23d day of the twelfth month of the second year of Ansei) as remain unrevoked by the presents, shall continue in force, and as the Convention, which has been exchanged as "additional articles" on the 16th of October 1857 (the 29th day of the eighth month of the fourth year of Ansei Mi) is contained in this Treaty, these additional articles shall be abrogated from the time the Ratifications of this Treaty shall have been exchanged, and its provisions go into effect.

The provisions of this Treaty shall go into effect on the 4th of July 1859, and the ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at Nagasaki within one year.

The act of ratification on the part of Japan shall be verified by the name and seal of His Majesty the Tycoon, and by the seals and signatures of such of his High officers, as he may direct.

The act of ratification on the part of the Netherlands shall be verified by the signature of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, countersigned by the Minister for Foreign affairs, and sealed with the seal of the Netherlands.

After the fourth of July 1872, upon the desire of either the Japanese or Netherland Governments, and

and on one year's notice being given by either Party, this Treaty and such Portions of the Treaty of Nagasaki as remain unrevoked by this Treaty, together with the Regulations of trade hereunto annexed, or those that may hereafter be introduced, be subject to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides, for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on, and insert therein, such amendments, as experience shall prove to be desirable.

Done at Yedo on the 4th of October 1858, corresponding to the Japanese Era, the 28th day of the 8th month of the 5th year of Ansei Tesuneye Ilma.

In Testimony of which the above named Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and seals.

gulations under which Dutch Trade, is to be conducted in Japan.

Regulation First.

Within forty eight hours (Sundays excepted) after the arrival of a dutch ship in a Japanese Port, the Captain or Commander shall exhibit to the Japanese Custom House Authorities, The receipt of the Netherland Consul, showing that he has deposited the ship's Register and other papers, as required by the laws of the Netherlands, at the Netherland Consulate, and he shall then make an entry of his ship, by giving a written paper, stating the name of the ship, and the name of the Port from which she comes, her Tonnage, the name of her Captain or Commander, the names of her Passengers (if any), and the number of her Crew, which paper shall be certified, by the Captain or Commander to be a true statement and shall be signed by him, he shall at the same time deposit a written Manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages and their contents, as they are described in his bills of lading, with the names of the Person or Persons, to whom they are consigned. A list of the stores of the ship shall be added to the Manifest. The Captain or Commander shall certify, the Manifest to be a true account of all the cargo and stores on board the ship, and shall sign his name to the same.

If any error is discovered, in the Manifest, it may be corrected within twenty four hours (Sundays excepted) without the payment of any ~~penalty~~ fine, but for any alteration or post entry to the manifest, made after that time, a fine of thirty eight guilders twenty five cents shall be paid.

All

All goods not entered on the manifest, shall pay double duties on being landed.

Any Captain or Commander, that shall neglect to enter his vessel, at the Japanese Custom House within the time prescribed by this Regulation, shall pay a penalty of one hundred fifty three guilders for each day, that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

Regulation 2.

The Japanese Government shall have the right to place Custom House officers, on board of any ship in their Ports (men of war excepted). All Custom House officers shall be treated with civility, and such reasonable accommodation shall be allotted to them, as the ship affords.

No goods shall be unladen from any ship between the hours of sunset & sunrise, except by special permission of the Custom House Authorities, and the hatches and all other places of entrance, into that part of the ship, where the cargo is stowed, may be secured by Japanese Officers, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, by affixing seals, locks or other fastenings, and if any Person shall without due permission, open any entrance, that has been so secured, or shall break or remove, any seal lock or other fastening, that has been affixed by the Japanese Custom House officers, every Person so offending shall pay a fine of one hundred fifty three guilders, for each offence.

Any goods that shall be discharged or attempted to be discharged from any ship, without having been duly entered at the Japanese Custom House, as herein after provided, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Packages of goods, made up with an intent to

defraud the revenue of Japan, by concealing therein articles of value, which are not set forth in the Invoice, shall be forfeited.

Dutch ships, that shall smuggle or attempt to smuggle goods, in any of the non-open Harbours of Japan, all such goods shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government, and the ship shall pay a fine of two thousand, five hundred and fifty guilders, for each offence.

Vessels needing repairs, may land their cargo, for that purpose, without the payment of duty. All goods so landed shall remain in charge of the Japanese authorities, and all such charges for stores, labor and supervision shall be paid thereon. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the regular duties shall be paid, on the portion so disposed of.

Cargo may be transhipped to another vessel in the same harbour, without the payment of duty, but all transhipments shall be made, under the supervision of Japanese officers, and after satisfactory proof has been given, to the Custom House authorities, of the bonafide nature of the transaction, and also under a permit, to be granted for that purpose, by such authorities.

The importation of opium being prohibited if any Person or Persons shall smuggle or attempt to smuggle any Opium, he or they shall pay a fine of thirty eight guilders thirty five cents, for each Catty of Opium so smuggled or attempted to be smuggled, and if more than one person shall be engaged in the offence, they shall collectively be held responsible, for the payment of the foregoing penalty.

Regulation 3.

Regulation 3.

The owner or consignee of any goods, who desires to land them, shall make an entry of the same at the Japanese Custom House.

The entry shall be in writing and shall set forth the name of the person, making the entry, and the name of the ship, in which the goods were imported, and the marks, numbers, packages and the contents thereof, with the value of each package extended separately, in one amount, and at the bottom of the entry shall be placed the aggregate value, of all the goods, contained in the entry.

On each entry, the owner or consignee shall certify in writing, that the entry then presented, exhibits the actual cost of the goods, and that nothing has been concealed, whereby the customs of Japan, would be defrauded, and the owner or Consignee shall sign his name, to such certificate.

The original invoice or invoices of the goods so entered, shall be presented to the Custom House authorities, and shall remain in their possession, until they have examined the goods, contained in the entry.

The Japanese officers may examine, any or all the packages so entered, and for this purpose may take them to the Custom House, but such examination shall be without expense to the Importer, or injury to the goods, and after examination, the Japanese shall restore the goods, to their original condition, in the packages (so far as may be practicable) and such examination, shall be made, without any unreasonable delay.

If any owner of Imports, discovers that

his goods have been damaged on the voyage of importation, before such goods have been delivered to him, he may notify the Custom House authorities of such damage, and he may have the damaged goods appraised, by two or more competent and disinterested persons, who after due examination, shall make a certificate setting forth the amount percent of damage, on each separate package, describing it, by its mark and number, which certificate shall be signed by the Appraisers, in presence of the Custom House authorities, and the Importer may attach the certificate to his entry, and make a corresponding deduction from it.

But this shall not prevent the Custom House Authorities, from appraising the goods, in the manner provided in Article 3rd of the Treaty, to which these Regulations are appended.

After the duties have been paid, the owner shall receive a permit, authorising the delivery to him of the goods, whether the same are at the Custom house, or on ship board.

All goods intended to be exported, shall be entered at the Japanese Custom House, before they are placed on ship board.

The entry shall be in writing, and shall state the name of the ship, by which the goods are to be exported, with the marks and numbers of the packages, and the quantity, description and value of their contents.

The Exporter shall certify in writing, that the entry is a true account of all the goods, contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto.

Any goods that are put on board of a ship for exportation, before they have been entered at the

the Customhouse, and all packages which contain prohibited articles, shall be forfeited by the Japanese Government.

No entry at the Custom House shall be required for supplies for the use of ships, their crews and pasengers, nor for the clothing &c. of pasengers.

Regulation 4.

Ships wishing to clear shal give 24 hours notice at the Custom House, and at the end of that time they shall be entitled to their clearance but if it be refused, the Custom House authorities shall immediately inform the Captain or Consignee of the ship, of the reasons why the clearance is refused, and they shall also give the same notice to the Netherlands Consul.

Ships of war of the Netherlands, shall not be required to enter or clear at the Custom House nor shall they be visited by Japanese Custom House or Police officers.

Whaleships, touching for supplies, or ships in distress, shall not be required, to make a manifest of their cargo, but if they subsequently wish to trade, they shall then deposit a manifest, as required in Regulation 1.

The word ship, wherever it occurs in these Regulations, or in the Treaty, to which they are attached, is to be held as meaning ship, bark, brick, schooner or steamer.

Regulation 5.

Any person signing a false declaration or certificate with the intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, shall pay a fine of three hundred eighteen guilders, seventy five cents.

Regulation 6.

No tonnage duties shall be levied on Dutch ship

in the Ports of Japan, but the following Fees shall be paid, to the Japanese Custom House Authorities.
For the entry of a ship, thirty eight guilders twenty five cents
For the clearance of a ship, seventeen guilders, eighty five cents
For each Permit three guilders, eighty two and a half cent.
For each document, three guilders eighty two and a half cent.

Regulation 7.

Duties shall be paid to the Japanese Government, on all goods, landed in the Country, according to the following Tariff.
Class one. All articles in this class shall be free of duty.
Gold and silver, coined or uncoined.
Wearing apparel in actual use.
Household furniture and printed books, not intended for sale, but the property of Persons, who come to reside in Japan.
Household furniture, books and provisions of the Netherland Officers in Japan. If the above three articles should be sold, the regular duties shall be paid thereon.
Class two. A duty of five per cent shall be paid on the following articles.
All articles used for the purpose of building, rigging, repairing or fitting out of ships
Whaling gear of all kind.
Salted provisions of all kind,
Bread and breadstuffs
Living animals of all kinds.
Coals.
Timber for building houses.
Rice
Paddy
Steam machinery.
Zinc
Lead.
Tin
Raw Silk.

Class Three.

Clap three. A duty of thirty five percent shall be paid on all intoxicating liquors, whether prepared by distillation, fermentation, or in any other manner.
Clap four. All goods not included in any of the preceding claps, shall pay a duty of twenty percent. All articles of Japanese production, which are exported as cargo, shall pay a duty of five percent with the exception of gold and silver coin and copper in bars.
Five years after the opening of Kanagawa, the Import and Export duties shall be subject to revision, if the Japanese Government desires it.

10

Re: 18. May. Mr Markoe.

No: 31

United States Consulate General at Simoda

September 20th, 1858.

Sir,

On the 17th instant, the authorities of this place informed me officially of the death of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, stating that his demise took place on the 12th instant.

On the 18th I caused the American flag to be hoisted at half mast from sunrise to sunset.

The actual date of the death of the Tycoon was August 16th but according to Japanese custom it was concealed until the twelfth of the present month.

The successor of the Tycoon, is an adopted son (of his own family) a youth of some fourteen years of age

This event will not produce any change in the policy of the Government

to.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.

Secretary of State

Washington

so far as the Treaties made the present year are concerned, but it may affect the future action of the Government, as it regards its foreign policy.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General.

Shimoda September 20/58

Townsend Harris

No. 31.

No Enclosures

Date

Official announcement
of death of Tycoon.

Re: B. Mag. Mr Munroe.

N: 32.

United States Consulate General at Simoda.

September 20th, 1858.

Sir.

Baron Gros the French Plenipotentiary, arrived at this place on the 13th instant, bringing with him three steamers.

I tendered my services to him, and gave him a copy of the Treaty, I had made with the Japanese, with all the information he desired. As he had no Dutch Interpreter, I tendered him the services of Mr Heusken, Interpreter to this Consulate, but His Excellency at length determined to rely solely on the services of a Frenchman, who had some knowledge of the Japanese language.

My intercourse with him, and the persons of his suite was very agreable,

and

To the Honourable Lewis Cass.

Secretary of State,

Washington

Simoda Septembr 20/58

and it was with regret, that I saw them depart for Yedo on the 19th. instant.

I shall forward to the department an account of the negociations of Baron Gros, as soon as I can procure it.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

Townsend Harris

Consul General.

Simoda, Septh 20/58.

Townsend Harris.

No 32.

No Enclosures

dates

No 32 –

Arrival of the French
Plenipotentiary at Simoda.

Rec'd May 16 1859

No. 33.

United States Consulate General at Simoda

September 30. 1858.

Sir,

In reference to the requirements of sections Nos. 152, 153. & 154 of the "Regulations prescribed by the President for Consular Officers of the United States.", I have to state, that up to this time, Japan having been closed to "foreign Commerce", none of the elements, required by sections 152, & 153. above referred to, have existed in this Country.

By the Treaties, which Japan has recently made, first with the United States and afterwards with Russia, England and Holland, a Trade will be opened with this Country, after the 1st day of July, 1859.

I transmit herewith numbered 1, a paper, showing the Import and Export

No. 1

To the Honourable Lewis Cass

Secretary of State

Washington

Export duties, that are to be levied, a list of fees payable, and a list of prohibited articles, whether for import or export.

Touching the information required by section 134, I beg to remark, that my information is so meagre, and of such doubtful authority, that I do not think, it would be of any Public benefit, to communicate it to you. At the same time, I feel assured, that one effect of the late negociations will be to soon remove all the obstacles, that have hitherto, prevented the obtaining any reliable statistics of the agriculture or industry of this interesting country.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris
Consul General.

Simoda. Septh 30. 1858.

Townsend Harris.

No: 33.

1 Enclosure.

Recvd.

Commercial information.

No 33

Trade Regulations for Japan to commence July 1st, 1859

Import duties

Duties shall be paid to the Japanese Government, on all goods, landed in the country, according to the following Tariff.

Class one.

All articles, in this class shall be free of duty.

Gold and silver, coined or uncoined
Wearing apparal in actual use,
Household furniture and printed books, not intented for sale, but the property of Persons, who come to reside in Japan.

Class Five.

A duty of (5) five per cent shall be paid, on the following articles.

All articles used for the purpose of building, rigging, repairing, or fitting out of ships.
Whaling gear of all kinds,
Bread and Breadstuffs.
Salted provisions of all kinds
Living animals of all kinds
Coals

Timber

Timber for building houses
Rice,
Paddy,
Steam machinery.
Zinc.
Lead.
Tin
Raw silk
Cotton and woollen manufactures.

Class Three,

A duty of (35) thirty five per cent, shall be paid on all intoxicating liquors, whether prepared, by distillation fermentation, or in any other manner

Class Four.

All articles not included in any of the preceding clases, shall pay a duty of (20) twenty per cent

Export duties

All articles of Japanese production, which are exported as cargo, shall pay a duty of (5) five per cent, with the exception of gold and silver coin, and copper in bars.

Five years after the opening of

Kanagawa (July 1st 1863), the Import and Export duties shall be subject to revision, if either of the two Governments desire it.

List of Fees.

No Tonnage duties shall be levied on American ships in the Ports of Japan, but the following fees shall be paid to the Japanese Custom House authorities.
For the entry of a ship (15) fifteen dollars
For the clearance of a ship (7) Seven dollars
For each permit (1½) one dollar and a half
For each Bill of health (1½) one dollar and a half.
For any other document (1½) one dollar and a half.

List of prohibited articles

Opium, not to be imported.
Munitions of war only to be sold to the Japanese Government or to Foreigners
No rice or wheat of Japanese production to be exported.
Japanese copper coin and Japanese gold and silver uncoined, not to be exported.

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with despatch N: 33.

Trade Regulations
for Japan,

N: 1.

Rec'd. May. 4th 1858

N: 34.

United States Consulate General at Simoda

September 30th. 1858

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, my account for fees and salary, for the Quarter ending December 31st. 1857, numbered 1, and to advise you, that I have drawn, on the department, in the prescribed manner for $ 202.36, two hundred ninetytwo dollars. thirty six cents, which draft is supported by the vouchers required, by the Regulations. N: 1

I have the honor to be.

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant,

Townsend Harris

Consul General.

U. S. Consulate General
Simoda Sept. 30/58.

Townsend Harris.

N: 34.

1 Enclosure.

Receiv'd

Accompanying accounts for fees and salary for 4th quarter 1857.

1858

No. 34

Rec'd May 4th 1858.

No. 35.

United States Consulate General at Simoda.

September 30th. 1858

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith my account for fees and salary, for the quarter ending March 31. 1858, numbered 1, and N. 1
to advise you, that I have drawn on the department in the prescribed manner for Two hundred ninety two dollars; thirty six cents, which draft is supported by the vouchers, required by the Regulations.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris
Consul General.

Simoda, Sepr. 30. 1858

Townsend Harris.

No. 35.

1 Enclosure

Recd

With account for fees
salary of 1st quarter 1858

No 235-

Rec'd. May. 11 1858.

No. 36.

United States Consulate General at Simoda

September 30. 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, my account for fees and salary, for the quarter ending June 30th. 1858, numbered 1, and to advise you, that I have drawn on the Department, in the prescribed manner for $292.36 two hundred ninety two dollars, thirty six cents, which draft is supported by the vouchers, required by the Regulations. No. 1

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General.

Simoda, September 30/58.

Townsend Harris

No 36.

1 Enclosure

Received,

with account for fees
and Salary of 2d quarter 1858

1838-

Rec'd. Nov. Mr Marcy.

No. 37.

United States Consulate General at Simoda

September 30. 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, numbered 1, my account of disbursements for Contingent expenses in Japan, for the quarter, ending September 30th, 1858, showing a balance in my hands of nine hundred thirty five dollars and sixty cents. No: 1

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass

Secretary of State

Washington

Simoda, September 30. 1858.

Townsend Harris.

No. 37.

1 Enclosure.

Received.

With account for
Contingent Expenses in
Japan for 3d. quarter 1858

No. 37.

Rec'd. Mar. 18. Mr Marcy.

No. 38.

United States Consulate General at Simoda
September 30. 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, numbered 1, account of payment No. 1 for an interpreter, for his services from the 1st of July to the 30th of September 1858, showing a balance, in my hands of four hundred eight dollars, ninety one cents.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully.
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris
Consul General.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington.

1858.

1

Simoda, Sept. 30. 1858.

Townsend Harris -

N: 38.

1 Enclosure.

Received.

With account for
payment of Interpreter
3d quarter of 1858.

No. 38.

Rec'd. Nov. 18. Mr. Mallory.

No. 39.

United States Consulate General at Simoda
September 30. 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that no vessels arrived at, or departed from this Consular District, during the Quarter ending September 30. 1858.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris
Consul General.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington.

Shimoda Septb 30/59.

Townsend Harris

No: 39.

No Enclosures.

Received.

No 39-

Report of arrival and departure of vessels.

Rec'd. Mayo Mr Marcy.

No: 40.

United States Consulate General at Simoda
September 30. 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that no Fees were received at this Consulate, during the Quarter ending September 30. 1858.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris
Consul General.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington.

1858

Simoda. Septh 30/58

Townsend Harris.

No 40.

No Enclosures

Received.

No. 40.

Report of Fires.

Rec. 23d Apr. 59 Mr Marcy
No: 41.

United States Consulate General at Simoda
December 6th 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit with this, numbered 1, duplicate of my despatch No: 27, dated August 7th 1858, giving my explanations of the Commercial Treaty, made with the Japanese Government. No 1

It has been a source of deep regret to me, that this despatch could not be sent forward so as to reach Washington by the first of the insuing year.

When Flag Officer Tattnall left Simoda on the 5th of last August, he assured me, that I should be visited by one of the ships under his command, within five weeks, from that time, unless some unforeseen cause, should demand the

To the Honorable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington.

the presence of all his vessels, on the coast of Chiria.

I am informed that the Steamer Powhattan arrived at Nagasaki on the 11th of September, and that she remained in that Port, (which is only three days steaming from this), about fifty days. I am also informed that the Mississippi remained at the Port of Hakodade, from the 4th of August to the 2d of October, and that from thence she proceeded to Nagasaki, where she remained about twenty days. The Mississippi could have touched here on her way from Hakodade to Nagasaki, without going fifty miles out of her course.

The Dutch Commissioner at Nagasaki, wrote to me, on the 11th of September informing me, of the arrival of the Powhattan, but his letter was forty eight days in reaching me, which deprived me of the power of communicating with Commodore Tattnall, before he left that Port.

I do not make any complaint of

the

the action of the Flag Officer, but I state the facts, that you may know the reason, why I do not forward despatches, when vessels are so frequently leaving Japan. I am five hundred miles from Nagasaki and six hundred from Hakodade, and owing to the slow carriage of letters through the Japanese Post, ships that touch at either of those Ports, have left before I am advised of their arrival. I have now been nearly twenty eight months in Japan, and during all that time, I have only had two opportunities, of forwarding letters to you, by American men of war. No Merchantships have visited Simoda since March 1857.

I also transmit herewith numbered 2, duplicate of my despatch N°: 29, dated September 6th, with copies of all its enclosures. N°. 2

I also enclose, numbered 3, Copy of a letter to Flag Officer Tattnall, dated December 6th, 1858. The enclosures N°s 2 & 3 relate to the subject of the Embassy from Japan, to the United States, and I respectfully request a careful perusal of them. N°. 3

The

No. 41. T. Harris. Simoda - 6 Dec. 1858.

The Russian, English, Dutch, French Plenipotentiaries, have made Commercial Treaties with this Government. They are in all material respects, counterparts of the Treaty, signed by me, on the 29th of July last.

The Tycoon of Japan, died in August last, and has been succeeded by an adopted Son, who is some fifteen years of age.

This despatch will be conveyed to Nagasaki by the Japanese, and from thence to China or to Java, by a merchant vessel, as opportunity may offer.

This mode of conveyance is so insecure, and uncertain, that I do not deem it proper to forward my original despatches to the Department, (No. 24 to 40 inclusive, for the present year), at this time

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant.

Townsend Harris

Consul General

Townsend Harris

No: 41.

3 Enclosures

Received

Explanation of Treaty with Japan

Duty of open tunnic

To forward despatches.

Japanese Embassy

to the United States

Copy

United States Consulate General at Simoda

December 6th, 1858.

Sir.

With my letter to you under date of September 4th, I had the honor to transmit a copy of a letter, addressed to me, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of this country, requesting a papage to Panama in a United States Steamer, for their Embasador to the United State.

I wrote you at the same time, that I was of opinion, that the Embasador would return to Japan, via Europe, Egypt & India.

That opinion was based, on what I supposed to be good authority

I am now officially informed, that it is not the present intention, of the Japanese Government, to send an Embapy to any country, except the United States, and that it wishes the Embasador

To Flag Officer Josiah Tattnall

Commander in Chief of the U. S. Naval Forces in the India, China & Japan Seas.

Embasador, to return hire. via Panama.

The suite of the Embasador will comprise some eighty Persons.

I have nothing to add, to the particulars, contained in my letter to you, of September 4th, except to suggest that it might prove convenient to have the Steamer here, at an early day, so as to allow sufficient time, for preparing accommodations for some twenty of the Embasadors retinue.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
[signed] Townsend Harris
Consul General

With despatch No. 41.
Letter to Dept of State
Washington.
No. 3
Kanagawa, Sept 6th 1858.

Rec'd. U.S. Navy Dept. Mr Marcy.

N: 42.

United States Consulate General at Simoda

December 31: 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, duplicate of my despatch N: 41, which I forwarded to the Department, via Nagasaki. N: 1

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass

Secretary of State

Washington.

Simoda Feb 21. 1858.

Townsend Harris

No. 42.

1 Enclosure.

Received.

Accompanying
Duplicate to dispatch
No. 41

No. 42.

Re: Mr. McMaster.

No: 43.

United States Consulate General at Simoda

December 31. 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, numbered 1, my account of disbursements, made under the fund for Contingent Expenses in Japan, for the Quarter ending December 31st. 1858, showing a balance in my hands of $935.60 nine hundred thirty five 60/100 dollars. No: 1

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully.

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.

Secretary of State

Washington

16

Shimoda. December 31/58.

Townsend Harris.

No. 43.

1 Enclosure

Received.

Bill account of Contingent Expenses.

No 43.

Re=18 May. Mr Marcy.

No: 44.

United States Consulate General at Simoda.

December 31:, 1858.

Sir.

I have the hono, to trans=
mit herewith, numbered 1, account of No: 1
payment for an Interpreter, for his
services from October 1 to December 31,
1858, showing a balance in my hands
of $33.91 thirty three 91/100 dollars.

I have the hono to be,
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant.
Townsend Harris
Consul General.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington

- Yeddo. Feb 31/58.

Townsend Harris.

No: 44.

1 Enclosure

Receiv

With account for payment of Interpreter

No. 44 -

Rec'd. May. Mr Marcoe.

No: 45.

United States Consulate General at Simoda

December 31. 1858

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, numbered 1, quarterly return No: 1 of the arrival & and departure of American vessels in this Consular District for the quarter ending this date.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.

Secretary of State

Washington.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at (7

DATE. 1858 Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where produ
November	12	Bark	Tempest	330 27/95	Hakodade	1855	Robbinston Me.	New London	whaling	Adam F. Prentice & others	Lemuel L. Allyn	

[FORM No. 14.
Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.]

es Consulate at Simoda, Japan., from the 1st of October to the 31st of December 1858.

Masters.	CARGOES. INWARD. Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	OUTWARD. Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure. Month.	Day.
Fred Lendon L. Allyn			exhausting Stores								November	30

Townsend Harris
Consul General

Enclosure
with despatch N: 45.

Quarterly return of
arrival and departure
of American vessels.

N: 1.

Simoda, December 31/58.

U. S. Consulate General

Simoda, Dec. 31. 1858.

Townsend Harris

No. 45,

1 Enclosure

Received,

With quarterly return
of arrival & departure
of American vessels.

No. 45.

Re: U. May. Mr Marks.

No: 46.

United States Consulate General at Simoda

December 31. 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, numbered 1, return of Fees, No: 1 received at this Consulate, during the quarter ending this date.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.

Secretary of State

Washington.

[Form No. 8. Treasury of Fee Book.]

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

Fees received at the United States Consulate at Simoda *from* October 1st *to the* 31st *of* December 185 8.

DATE.	No.	Name of vessel.	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Amount of fees paid. Dolls.	Cts.	REMARKS.
November	29	Tempest	Capt. G. L. Allyn	Tonnage Fees	1	65	

Townsend Harris

Consul General.

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

Fees received at the United States Consulate at _____ *from* _____ *to the* _____ 18 .

DATE.	No.	Name of vessel.	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Amount of fees paid.		REMARKS.
					Dolls.	Cts.	

U.S. Consulate General

Simoda. Dec. 31. 1858.

Townsend Harris -

No: 46.

1 Enclosure

Received.

With return of Fees.

No. 46 -

Re: U.S. Mex. Mr Mixer.

No: 47.

United States Consulate General at Simoda

December 31. 1858

Sir,

I have the hona to transmit herewith my account for fees and salary, for the quarter ending September 30. 1858, and to advise you, that I have drawn on the Department, in the prescribed manner for $ 792 00/100 Seven hundred ninety two 00/100 dollars, which draft is supported by the vouchers, required, by the Regulations. No: 1

I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.

Secretary of State

Washington

December 31. 1858.

Townsend Harris

No. 47.

1 Enclosure.

Received.

With account for fees &
Salary for 3d. quarter.

No. 47 -

Rec'd Mar. 2. Mr Marcy.

No: 48.

United States Consulate General at Simoda
December 31. 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, my account for fees and salary for the quarter ending December 31. 1858, and to advise you, that I have drawn on the Department, in the prescribed manner for $ 789. 26/100 Seven hundred eighty nine & 26/100 dollars, which draft is supported, by the vouchers, required by the Regulations. No: 1

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris
Consul General

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington

1858

U. S. Consulate Shimoda

Simoda Decbr 31. 1858.

Townsend Harris

No. 48.

1 Enclosure.

Received.

No. 48.

With account for
fees & salary.

Re 8. May. Mr Marke.

No: 49.

United States Consulate General at Simoda.

December 31. 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith "report of the names of Persons employed at this Consulate." No: 1

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General

To the Honorable Lewis Cass

Secretary of State

Washington.

United States Consul General at Simoda

Name	Place	Of what country a Citizen or Subject.	Rank.	Date of nomination	Date of approval
Townsend Harris	Simoda	United States	Consul General	August 4/55	July 31/56
H. C. J. Heusken	Simoda	Netherlands	Interpreter	October 11/55	

Townsend Harris
Consul General.

Enclosure

with despatch No. 49.

Return of Persons

employed at the Consulate

No. 1.

Simoda Dec 31. 1858

Yedo December 31/57.

Townsend Harris

No: 49

1 Enclosure

Received.

With return of Persons employed at the Consulate

No 49

Re: 18. May. Mr Marsh.

No: 50.

United States Consulate General at Simoda.

December 31. 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a return of the numbers and dates of the despatches, addressed to the Department of State, by this Consulate, during the year 1858. No: 1

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Shimoda, Decb 31/58

Townsend Harris

No: 50.
1 Enclosure.
Received

With return of numbers
& dates of despatches.

No. 50

Return of the numbers and dates of despatches, addressed to the Department of State, by the Consulate General at Simoda Japan -

No: 1	January	1st	1858.
" 2	"	1st	"
" 3	"	1st	"
" 4	"	1st	"
" 5	"	1st	"
" 6	March	4th	"
" 7	April	1st	"
" 8	"	1st	"
" 9	"	1st	"
" 10	"	1st	"
" 11	June	29th	"
" 12	"	29th	"
" 13	"	29th	"
" 14	"	29th	"
" 15	July	1st	"
" 16	"	1st	"
" 17	"	1st	"
" 18	"	1st	"
" 19	"	8th	"
" 20	"	31st	"
" 21	August	3	"
" 22	July	31st	"

Continued over

N: 23	August	4d	1858.
" 24	"	6d	"
" 25	"	6d	"
" 26	"	6d	"
" 27	"	7d	"
" 28	September	1"	"
" 29	"	6d	"
" 30	"	11d	"
" 31	"	20d	"
" 32	"	30d	"
" 33	"	30d	"
" 34	"	30d	"
" 35	"	30d	"
" 36	"	30d	"
" 37	"	30d	"
" 38	"	30d	"
" 39	"	30d	"
" 40	"	30d	"
" 41	December	6d	"
" 42	"	31"	"
" 43	"	31"	"
" 44	"	31"	"
" 45	"	31"	"
" 46	"	31"	"
" 47	"	31"	"
" 48	"	31"	"

No. 49	December	31st	1858
" 50	"	31	"

Townsend Harris
Consul General.

Enclosure

with despatch № 50.

Return of dates and
numbers of despatches
written during 1858.

№ 1.

Simoda Decb 31/58.

Enclosure

Re U.S. Min. Mr Harris.

No. 1.

United States Consulate General at Simoda
January 3d, 1859.

Sir,

When at Bankok in 1856, I found on examining the presents, I had purchased for the Kings of Siam, that the box of arms, procured from T. Jones & Son, New York, contained three Colts Pistols more, than were charged in the bill. These pistols, I believe were put in as a present to me, for making the purchase

Feeling that I had no right to appropriate them to my private use, and having already made, all the required presents in Siam, I brought the pistols with me to Japan, where I presented them to the following persons.

Bingono cami then Governo of Simoda
Iewa

To the Honorable Lewis Cass,
Secretary of State,
Washington

Iwawo cami, now Governor of this place, and Ino-wooye Prince of Sinano, formerly one of the Governors here and one of the Commissioners, who negociated the Treaty of Yedo with me.

Trusting my action in this matter will be approved by you,

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant.

Townsend Harris

Consul General

U. S. Consulate General.

Simoda Jan'y 4th 1859

Townsend Harris

No. 1.

No. Enclosures

Received.

Relating to remainder of presents for Siam, given to the Japanese.

No. 1.

No. Bellay. No Murfee

No. 2.

United States Consulate General at Simoda,
January 4th, 1859

Sir,

In my despatch No. 26, dated at Yedo, December 10th, 1857, I informed you that after my audience I was presented with 15 silk robes.

In obedience to the instructions of the Department, relating to presents, I had these robes put up in two cases, and as no opportunity of sending them direct to the United States is likely to offer, for some time, I shall send them over to Shanghae, with directions to place them on board of a vessel bound to New York, and consign them to the Collector of that Port.

The cases are addressed to you.

The material of which the robes are

To the Honorable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington

are made, is of little value, but they are thickly lined with silk wadding, an article, that from its lightness, warmth elasticity and freedom from becoming matted, is far superior to cotton.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris
Consul General

U.S. Consulate General
Simoda Jan.y 4. 1859.

Townsend Harris

No. 2.

No Enclosures

Received.

No 2.

Relating to presents from the Tycoon & their conveyance to New York.

Rec'd. Mch. 4th. Ans. Marked.

No: 3.

United States Consulate General at Simoda.
January 4th, 1859.

Sir,

I have procured a variety of Japanese productions, both natural and artificial, since my arrival in this country.

These articles are packed in fourteen cases, and will be sent to the United States via China, and consigned to my Agent in New York, Mr. Nathaniel Dougherty.

All of these articles, (with a few trifling exceptions), are intended as presents to my friends in the United States, and none are for sale.

The late Commodore Perry sent me three of Colts Pistols, requesting me to sell them, and to return the amount to him, in Japanese porcelain. Not feeling at liberty to sell the articles, I have

To the Honourable Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State.
Washington

have sent one to the young Tycoon and it will be presented to him, on the occasion of his coronation, another I gave to Tee koona formerly the chief of the Treasury at Simoda. I have at various times obtained much valuable information from this Person. I made these presents for the benefit of the Public service, and I trust you will allow the amount, when it appears in my accounts. The third pistol was taken by Mr. Rice, United States commercial Agent at Hakodade. As soon as a Merchant comes here, I shall place the value of the three pistols in his hands, to be invested as desired by Commodore Perry.

I have received numerous requests from my friends in the United States to purchase Japanese articles for them, but I have invariably informed them, that I could not comply with their wishes.

I feel it due to myself to give you the explanation of circumstances, that might bear the appearance of

trading

on my part, if left unexplained.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General

Simoda Jan'y 4. 1859

Townsend Harris.

No. 3.

No Enclosures

Received.

No. 3.

shipment made by me,
containing presents and
not intended for sale.

Re: R. Mss. Mr Marsh.

No: 4.

United States Consulate General at Smyrna
January 8. 1859

Sir,

I am much mortified at hearing, that Mr. Paulding Fattnall, who was the bearer of my despatches to you, was put on shore in Ceylon, for some misconduct, on board the mail steamer, in which he was a Passenger.

I wrote you in my No: 23, dated August 4th, 1858, that not being able to procure any Person here, to act as a bearer of despatches, I had applied to Commodore Fattnall, for a Person, to act in that capacity, and that he had offered me the services of his Secretary. I send you herewith numbered 1, Copy of the letter I wrote to him No: 1

To the Honorable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington

him, on that occasion. . I also hand
N: 2 you herewith, numbered 2, Copy of my
letter of instructions to Mr. Paulding Tattnall.

I sincerely regret, the dishonor
thus cast on our Country, by the
conduct of young Mr. Tattnall, but
I feel, that I am not responsible
for it, as in reality, I had no part
in the selection of him, for the duty.

I have the hona to be
very respectfully
Your obedient Servant.
Townsend Harris
Consul General

Simoda Jan 8/59

Townsend Harris

No. 4.

Two Enclosures

Received

Ill behaviour of
bearer of despatches.

No 4.

United States Consulate General at Simoda
August 2nd, 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that I have made a Commercial Treaty with the Government of Japan which I desire to forward without loss of time, to the Department of State at Washington.

As it is utterly impossible for me to procure a courier in Japan, I have to request you to oblige me, by permitting some person, under your command, to proceed to the United States, as a special bearer of despatches from this Consulate

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant.
(Signed) Townsend Harris
Consul General.

To Flag Officer Josiah Tattnall
Commander in Chief of the U. S. Naval
Forces in the India & China Seas.

Enclosure

to despatch N. 4.

Letter to Flag Offr.

Tattnall.

N: 1.

Simoda August 2/58.

United States Consulate General at Simoda.

August 3. 1858.

Sir,

I hand you herewith a package, addressed to the Honorable Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, Washington, and your Passport as a special bearer of despatches.

You will proceed from Simoda to Shanghae, and from thence by the first overland mail steamer to Marseilles, and from Marseilles, by the first train to Paris. On your arrival at Paris, it will be well for you, to enquire of Messrs Livingston & Wells No. 8, Place de la Bourse, for information, as to the earliest conveyance to the United States, and should you find more than one, leaving at the same date, you will give the preference (other things being equal) to a steamer under the American flag.

Yr.

Paulding Tattnall Esquire
on board Steam Frigate Powhattan

Simoda Harbour.

On your arrival in the United States, you will lose no time, in proceeding to Washington, and deliver your despatches, at the State Department.

It is usual to permit the luggage of a Special Courier, to pass without Custom House examination, but this is merely by courtesy, it cannot be claimed as a right. You will therefore carefully avoid, taking either letters or dutiable articles.

It is expressly understood between us, that you are to be allowed your actual travelling expenses to the United States, and from thence to your station, in the squadron of the United States, in the China Seas, as well as the regular per diem allowance, for the time actually employed by you, during the journey, and for any time, that you may be delayed, in the United States, by order of the State Department.

Wishing you a pleasant journey, and a speedy return I am.

Respectfully Yours
signed Townsend Harris

Consul General

Simoda Aug 3/58.

Enclosure

to despatch N. 4.

N: 2.

Instructions to
Bearer of despatches.

Simoda Aug 3/58.

Re: U. Mex. Mr Marks.

No: 5.

United States Consulate General at Jeddo
January 18th, 1859.

Sir,

I have this day received Department circular No: 6, dated June 1st 1858, with your circular, dated August 26th, 1858, together with a blank form for the quarterly return of Fees, received at this Consulate.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris
Consul General

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington

Simoda Jan 18/59

Townsend Harris

No 5

No Enclosures

Received.

Acknowledging
receipt of circular.

No. 5-

Rec'd. May. 4th 1859.

No. 6.

United States Consulate General at Simoda.
January 29th 1859.

Sir,

I have been verbally informed by the Prince of Sinano, that the Japanese Government desires to postpone the time, for the exchange of ratifications, of the Treaty of Yedo.

I am not fully informed of the reasons for this request, but I believe it arises from a last effort, which some of the Princes are making with the Mikado, to preserve, if possible, the ancient law, which inflicts the penalty of death on any Japanese, who may leave the country.

They look on the Treaties recently made, as unavoidable evils, and they accept them as such, but in their conservative

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington.

conservative spirit, they wish to preserve as much as possible, of their ancient institutions.

No specific time of postponement has been mentioned, but I was informed, it would not be more than one year.

The Prince of Sinano proposes that we shall shortly execute a convention, agreeing to the postponement, and fixing the date, when the ratifications shall be exchanged.

Before I agree to a convention of this kind, I shall require that the Japanese ratifications of the Treaty shall be placed in my hands, and that it shall be retained, until the exchange of ratifications has actually been made. I shall base my demand on the ground, that the dignity of the United States requires, that the ratification of the American Treaty should precede in date, the ratifications of the Treaties, made subsequently to the 29th of July 1858.

The 13th clause of Article 3rd of our Treaty, provides that the Japanese Government

Government will make the 12th. clause of the same article, public in all parts of the Empire, as soon as the Ratifications shall be exchanged.

I shall require, that this publication shall be made on the 4th. of July next, for reasons, that will be obvious to you.

In my conversations with the Prince of Sinano, I informed him, that in making such a Convention, I should be acting, on my own responsibility, and that the President might refuse, to sanction it.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General

U.S. Consulate Kanagawa

Jeddo Jan 29/59.

Townsend Harris

No 6.

No Enclosures

Received.

No 6-

Proposed postponement of exchange of ratifications

From Mr Marsh
No 7
Rec'd 18 May -

US Consulate General
Simoda February 15th 1859

Sir,

I transmit herewith numbered 1 Copy of a letter dated — 1
February 2d which I wrote to
Flag Officer Tattnall, informing
him that the departure of the
Japanese Embassy to the United
States, was postponed.

On the 14th instant I
received a letter from Commodore
Tattnall, dated October 27th and
written at Nagasaki, informing
me of the reasons why he did not
visit me in September last.

The time that elapsed between
the date of this letter, and its
receipt, was 110 days, and
illustrates the difficulties that
attend the isolated position in
which I live.

To The Honorable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington

2 —— I transmit herewith, numbered 2 a Copy of this letter.

I have the honor to be.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant.

Townsend Harris

Consul General

181

Simoda July 15th 1859

Townsend Harris

No 7

2 Enclosures.

Received

Correspondence with
Flag Officer
Josiah Tattnall

No. 7

Copy

US Consulate General
Simoda February 2d 1859.

Sir

I beg to refer you to my letters to you, dated September 4th and December 4th 1858, requesting you to furnish a conveyance for the Japanese Embassy to Panama.

I have now to state that the Japanese Government has informed me, that it will not be able to send the Embassy, at the time stated, in the letters referr'd to.

No period for departure is, as yet, fixed, but the date will be sufficiently remote, to enable me to communicate with you on the subject

I deem it important for the interests of the United States, that I should visit Nagasaki, Nee-e-gata and Hakodadi, and if you can, consistently with the Public service, permit the next ship that arrives here, to convey me to those Ports, I shall be greatly obliged

To

Flag Officer Josiah Tattnall
Commander in Chief of the U.S.
Naval forces in the India & china seas

The

The land journey to those places would occupy more time than I can spare, and I fear the fatigue would be too great for my broken health.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.

Signed Townsend Harris

with dispatch No 1

Copy of letter to Tyler
Offices Josiah Tattnall

No 1.

February 2d 1859.

Copy of a letter from Flag officer Josiah Tattnall, written at Nagasaki, and dated October 27th 1858. Recieved at Simoda February 14th 1859.

US Ships Powhattan
Nagasaki 27th October 1858.

My dear Mr Harris

I find an English vessel here to sail in a few days for Simoda, which furnishes an opportunity of writing you a few words.

After parting with you, I encountered a severe gale, which put out of the question my reaching Shanghae in time for the August Mail, and I therefore touched here to Communicate with the Minnesota.

She had left Shanghae with a heavy sick list, and had lost nine men by Cholera.

I Started my son with the Treaty from Shanghae, on the 4th of September, and have heard nothing from him since,

as

as I left Shanghai for this place on the 6th Sept. the Cholera having got on board and carried off three of my men. The large sick list, and the condition of the Engine made it advisable to make a port of refuge immediately, so that I was disappointed in the hope we entertained at Simoda of my going to Hakodadi and returning to the main land by the way of that Port.

It seems that the Purser (without my knowledge) took your stores on board at Shanghai, and this Vessel (the one I write by) furnishes a fortunate opportunity of getting them to you.

Our Countrymen were quite gratified in your having anticipated John Bull in the Treaty and the latter is sadly mortified, as is shown in a publication in a Shanghai paper made (it is said) by one of Lord Elgin's attachés. I hope that my Son may reach home in time to get a notice of your Treaty in the Presidents Message.

In due Course of Mail (that is, allowing 60 days from Hongkong, which he left on the 12th of September) he should arrive in Washington by the 12th November, and

Congress

Congress will meet on the 6th of December.

I urged him to all speed possible.

Four mails are due me, so that I have no news.

Mr. Reed has permission to return home, and will do so in the Minnesota or by the Overland route, about the first December.

I shall leave Shanghai (I sail for that place in three days) about the 3 November for Hong Kong, where the Squadron will Concentrate.

Of my future movements I can say nothing on this uncertain coast.

We have got along well here, with the Japanese Authorities and people, and I think that the uniform Kindness with which I have treated them, is well calculated to produce a good effect

My regards (if you please) to your Companion in Solitude.

Yours with great regard
Signed Josiah Tattnall

T Harris Esq.
US Consul General
to Japan

with Despatch No 7.

Copy of letter from
Flag Officer
Josiah Tattnall

No 2

October 27th 1838

Rec'd. May 4th Mr Marcy.

No. 8.

United States Consulate General at Simoda.
February 22d, 1859

Sir,

The British Steamer Inflexible, Commander Brooker, arrived here on the 12 instant, bringing a letter addressed to the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the effect that Her Majesty's Government had been informed, that British Subjects were about to attempt trading to Japan, before the Treaty went into effect, and that they would also attempt to introduce articles, that were Contraband by the Treaty.

The Foreign Minister was informed, that the British Government did not countenance any such acts, and that the protection of the British Government

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington

Government was withdrawn from all vessels and persons, thus violating the laws of Japan.

Commander Brooker not having an Interpreter applied to me for the services of Mr. Heusken, to act in that capacity, which I granted.

The Inflexible returned here this morning from Sinagawa, and I learn, that the delivery of the letter above referred to, was only an excuse, and that the real object of the visit was, to endeavour to procure an Embassy to be sent by the Japanese to England, either in advance of that to the United States, or simultaneously with it.

Commander Brooker completely failed in this part of his mission. The Japanese Government informed him, that for grave reasons of State, no Embassy to any Country but the United States, could be named, but that as soon as they had decided on

sending

sending one, that they would duly inform the British Government of the fact.

I learn by my private letters from China, that Lord Elgin has shown no little jealousy on the subject of the Embassy to the United States, and I suppose the present attempt grows out of that feeling.

By the Inflexible, I have the first safe opportunity of forwarding dispatches to you, that has occurred for more than six months, and I send by her, my dispatches No. 24 to 40 and 42 to 50 for 1858, and No. 1 to 8, for 1859, all the numbers being inclusive, and making thirty four covers.

I expect the Powhatan to arrive here, within the next fifteen days.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General

Simoda Feb 22/59

Townsend Harris

No 8.

No Enclosures

Received.

Commander Brooke's
mission to Yedo, to con-
vey Japanese Embassadors.

No 8.

Re 27. Jah. Mr Marsh
No 9.

United States Consulate General at Simoda
March 22. 1859

Sir

I have the honor to transmit you herewith duplicates of my despatches to the Department, numbered 1. 2. 3. 5. 6. 7 and 8 of this year

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris
Consul General.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington

No. 9. T. Harris. Japan. 22 March. 1859.

Simoda March 22. 1859

Townsend Harris

No. 9.

Enclosures

Received

Covering duplicate.

No: 1.

U. S. Consulate General
Simoda, Japan, Jan: 2. 1859.

Sir

When at Bankok in 1856. I found on examining the Presents I had purchased for the Kings of Siam, that the box of arms procured from J. Jones & Son New York, contained three Colts Pistols more than were charged in the bill. These pistols, I believe, were put in as a present to me, for making the purchase.

Feeling that I had no right to appropriate them to my private use, and having already made all the required presents in Siam, I brought the pistols with me to Japan, where I presented them to the following persons, Bingono cami, then Governor of Simoda, Dewano cami, now Governor of this place, and Ins: Wooye, Prince of Sinani, formerly one of the Governors here, and one of the Commissioners who negociated the Treaty

To the Hon: Lewis Cass,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

of

of Yedo with me.

Trusting my actions in this
matter will be approved by you,

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Your Ob.t Serv.t
(signed) Townsend Harris.

Enclosure

with despatch N: 9

Duplicate of my
despatch N: 1.

Teisnoda Jan 13/59.

No. 2.

U. S. Consulate General
Simoda, Japan, Jan'y 4. 1859.

Sir

In my despatch, No. 16. dated at Yedo December 16. 1857. I informed You, that after my audience, I was presented with 15 Silk robes.

In obedience to the instructions of the Department, relating to presents, I had these robes put up in two cases, and as no opportunity of sending them direct to the United States is likely to offer, for some time, I shall send them over to Shanghae, with directions to place them on board of a vessel, bound to New-York, and consign them to the Collector of that Port.

The Cases are addressed to You.

The material of which the robes are made, is of little value, but they are thickly lined with silk wadding, an article, that from its lightness, warmth, elasticity and freedom from becoming matted, is

To the Hon: Lewis Cass,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Jar.

for superior to Cotton.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Your Ob.t Serv.t
(Signed) Townsend Harris.

Inclosure

with despatch N. 4.

Duplicate of my
despatch N. 2.

Simoda Jan 14/59

No. 2.

U. S. Consulate General.
Simoda, Japan, Jan. 4. 1859.

Sir

I have procured a variety of Japanese productions, both natural and artificial, since my arrival in this Country.

These Articles are packed in fourteen Cases, and will be sent to the United States, via China, and consigned to my Agent in New York, Mr. Nathaniel Dougherty.

All of these Articles, with a few trifling exceptions, are intended as presents to my friends in the United States, and none are for Sale.

The late Commodore Perry sent me three of Colts Pistols, requesting me to sell them, and to return the amount to him, in Japanese Porcelain.

Not feeling at liberty to sell the Articles, I have sent one to the Young Tycoon, and it will be presented to the Hon: Lewis Cass.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir

him, on the occasion of his Coronation, another I gave to Kee-koona, formerly the Chief of the Treasury at Simoda.

I have at various times obtained much valuable information from this Person.

I made these Presents for the benefit of the public service, and I trust you will allow the amount, when it appears in my accounts.

The third pistol was taken by Mr. Rice, United States Commercial Agent, at Hakodade.

As soon as a Merchant comes here, I shall place the value of the three pistols in his hands, to be invested as desired by Commodore Perry.

I have received numerous requests from my friends in the United States, to purchase Japanese Articles for them, but I have invariably informed them, that I could not comply with their wishes.

I feel it due to myself, to give you these explanations of

Circumstances

circumstances, that might bear the appearance of trading on my part, if left unexplained.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Your Ob.t Serv.t
(Signed) Townsend Harris.

Enclosure

with dispatch N: 9

Duplicate of my
dispatch N: 3.

Simoda Jan^y 14/59

No: 5.

U. S. Consulate General
Simoda, Lapan, Jan: 18. 1859.

Sir

I have this day received Department Circular No. 6. dated June 1. 1858. with your circular dated August 26: 1858. together with a blank form, for the Quarterly returns of Fees, received at this Consulate.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Your Ob. Serv.t
(Signed) Townsend Harris.

2 the
Hon: Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Enclosure

Enclosure

with despatch N. 9.

Duplicate of my
despatch N. 5.

Simoda Jan 4/18/59

No. 6.

U. S. Consulate General
Simoda, Japan, Jan 29. 1859.

Sir,

I have been verbally informed, by the Prince of Sinano, that the Japanese Government desires to postpone the time, for the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Yedo.

I am not fully informed of the reasons for this request, but I believe it arises from a last effort, which some of the Princes are making with the Mikado, to preserve if possible, the ancient law, which inflicts the penalty of death, on any Japanese, who may leave the Country.

They look on the Treaties recently made, as unavoidable evils, and they accept them as such, but in their conservative Spirit, they wish to preserve as much as possible, of their ancient institutions.

No Specific time of
To the Hon: Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Postponement

postponement has been mentioned, but I was informed it would not be more than one Year.

The Prince of Sinano proposes, that we shall shortly execute a Convention, agreeing to the postponement, and fixing the date, when the ratifications shall be exchanged.

Before I agree to a convention of this kind, I shall require that the Japanese ratifications of the Treaty, shall be placed in my hands, and that it shall be retained, until the exchange of ratifications has actually been made.

I shall base my demand on the ground, that the dignity of the United States requires, that the ratification of the American Treaty should precede in date, the ratifications of the Treaties made subsequently to the 29th of July 1858.

The 13th Clause of Article 3. of our Treaty, provides that the Japanese

To the Hon: Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington.

Government

Government, will make the 12th clause of the same article public, in all parts of the Empire as soon as the ratifications shall be exchanged.

I shall require, that this publication shall be made on the 4th of July next, for reasons, that will be obvious to you.

In my conversations with the Prince of Simons, I informed him, that in making such a convention, I should be acting on my own responsibility, and that the President might refuse to sanction it.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt
(Signed) Townsend Harris.

Enclosure

to Despatch N: 9

Duplicate of my
despatch N: 6.

Teinvoda Jan'y 29/59

No. 7.

U. S. Consulate General
Simoda, Japan, Feb.y 15. 1859.

Sir,

I transmit herewith, numbered 1. Copy of a letter, dated February 2. I wrote to Flag Officer Tattnall, informing him that the departure of the Japanese Embassy to the United States, was postponed.

On the 14th instant, I received a letter from Commodore Tattnall, dated October 27 1858, and written at Nagasaki, informing me of the reasons why he did not visit me in September last.

The time that elapsed between the date of this letter and of its receipt, was 110 days, and illustrate the difficulties, that attend the isolated positions in which I live.

I transmit herewith numbered 2, a copy of this letter

To the Hon.ble Lewis Cass, I have the honor to be

Secretary of State, Very respectfully

Washington, Your Ob.t Serv.t

(Signed) Townsend Harris.

Enclosure

to Despatch N. 9.

Duplicate of my
despatch N. 7.

Bermuda Feb 15/59

No: 1.

U. S. Consulate General,
Simoda, Japan Feb: 22. 1859.

Sir,

The British Steamer Inflexible Commander Brooker, arrived here on the 12th inst, bringing a letter addressed to the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the effect, that Her Majesty's Government had been informed that British subjects were about to attempt trading to Japan, before the Treaty went into effect, and that they would also attempt to introduce Articles, that were Contraband by the Treaty.

The Foreign Ministers was informed, that the British Government did not countenance any such acts, and that the protection of the British Government was withdrawn from all Vessels and persons thus violating the laws of Japan.

Commander Brooker not

To the Hon: Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington

having

having an Interpreter, applied to me for the services of Mr Heusken to act in that capacity, which I granted.

The Inflexible returned here this morning, from Simagawa and I now learn that the delivery of the letter above referred to, was only an excuse, and that the real Object of the visit, was an endeavor to procure an Embassy to be sent by the Japanese to England, either in advance of that to the United States, or simultaneously with it -

Commander Brooker completely failed in this part of his Mission -

The Japanese Government informed him, that for grave reasons of State, no Embassy to any Country but the United States, could be named, but that as soon as they had decided on sending one, that they would duly inform the British Government of the fact.

I learn by my private letters from China, that Lord Elgin has shewn no little jealousy on the

Subject

subject of the Embassy to the United States, and I suppose the present attempt grows out of that feeling.

By the Inflexible, I have the first safe opportunity, of forwarding dispatches to You, that has occurred for more than six months, and I send by her my dispatches No 24 to 40, & 42 to 50 for 1858. and Nos 1 to 8. for 1859. all the numbers being inclusive and making thirty-four covers.

I expect the Powhattan to arrive here within the next fifteen days.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Your Obt Servt
(Signed) Townsend Harris.

Enclosure

to despatch N: 9.

Duplicate of my
despatch N: 8.

Sinnoda Feb 22/57

Re- 27 July. Mr Marcy

No. 10.

United States Consulate General at Simoda

March 22. 1859.

Sir,

I transmit herewith French and English versions of a Treaty of amity and commerce, between France and Japan, negociated by Baron Gros, on the 9th of October last.

This Treaty, is in all material respects a counterpart of our treaties with this Country.

The delay in forwarding this Treaty to you, has arisen from the fact, that the Japanese had only one copy of the French version, which they were not able to copy, and were unwilling to send it, to Simoda, for that purpose

I.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass

Secretary of State

Washington

It was on a recent visit to Kanagawa, that I procured it.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General

No 10. T. Harris - Japan - 22 March, 1859 -

U. S. Consulate General.

Simoda March 22/59.

Townsend Harris.

N: 10.

1 Enclosures.

Received

Covering Treaty between France and Japan.

U. S. Consulate General.

Treaty

of peace, amity and commerce, between His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to establish, between the two Empires, the most intimate and most friendly intercourse, and to facilitate the commercial relations between Their respective Subjects, have resolved, in order to regulate the existence of those relations, to favour their development and to perpetuate the durance thereof, to conclude a Treaty of peace, amity and commerce, based on the mutual interest of both Countries, and have therefore named, as Their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

His Majesty the Emperor of the French Jean. Baptiste, Louis. Baron Gros, grand officier of the Imperial order of the Legion of Honour, &. &. &.

and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan Midzouno Tsikokfgono cami, Nagai Gembano cami. Inouoye Sinanono cami

Howe Oreebay no cami
Iwasay Hegons cami
and Kamy Sakio cami
who, after having communicated
to each other their respective Full Powers,
and found them in good and due form,
have agreed upon the following Articles.

First Article

There shall be perpetual
peace and permanent friendship, between
His Majesty the Emperor of the French,
his Heirs and Successors, and His Majesty
the Emperor of Japan, and also between
the two Empires, without exception of
person or place. Their Subjects
shall all, equally enjoy a full and
complete protection of person and
property, in the respective States of the
High contracting Parties.

Article 2.

His Majisty the Emperor of the
French may appoint a diplomatic
Agent to reside at the City of Yedo
and

Consuls or Consular Agents, to reside in the Ports of Japan, which have been opened to French Trade, in virtue of the present Treaty.

The diplomatic Agent and Consul General of France in Japan, shall have the right to travel freely in any part of the Empire.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, may on his part, send a diplomatic Agent, to reside in Paris, and Consuls or Consular Agents, to reside in the Ports of the French Empire.

The diplomatic Agent and Consul General of Japan in France, shall have the right to travel freely in every part of the French Empire.

Article 3

The Cities and Ports of Hakodade, Kanagawa and Nagasaki, shall be opened to Trade and to French subjects, from the 15th of August 1859, and the following Cities and Ports, at the Periods hereafter mentioned

Nee-e-gata, or if this City has no harbour of convenient access, another Harbour on the West. Coast of Nipon, shall be opened, to date from the 1st of January 1860, and Hiogo from the 1st of January 1863.

In all the above Cities and in their Harbours, French subjects may permanently reside, in the place agreed upon for that purpose, they shall have the right to lease ground, and to purchase houses thereon; and they may build dwelling and warehouses thereon, but no fortification or place of military strength shall be erected there, under pretence of building ware or dwelling houses, and to see, that this Article is faithfully observed, the proper Japanese authorities, shall have the right to inspect from time to time, works of any construction, that are being erected, changed or repaired, in the above places.

The place, to be occupied by French subjects, and in which they may construct their dwellings, shall be arranged by the French Consul and the proper Japanese

authorities

authorities of each place and the same shall be done with the Harbour Regulations, and if the Consul and the local authorities cannot agree, the matter shall be referred to and settled by the French Diplomatic Agent and the Japanese Authorities.

No wall, gate ~~or~~, enclosure, or any other obstacle, which may prevent a free egress and ingress, shall be erected by the Japanese authorities around the places of residence of French Subjects.

French subjects shall be free to go where they please, within the following limits.

At Kanagawa, they may go to the River Logo, which empties into the Bay of Yedo between Kawasaki and Sinagawa, and to a distance of Ten Ri, in any other direction.

At Hakodade, they may go to a distance of ten Ri, in any direction.

At Hiogo, ten Ri in any direction, that of Kioto excepted, which place shall not be approached nearer than ten Ri. The crews of French vessels resorting to Hiogo, shall

shall not cross the River Enagawa, which empties into the Bay of Osaca, between Hiogo and Osaca.

The above distances shall be measured inland from the Gojosto or Yacoosio of each of the above named Ports, the Ri being equal to 3.910 Metres.

At Nagasaki, French Subjects may go into any part of the Imperial domain in its vicinity.

The Boundaries of Nee-e gata or the place that may be substituted for it, shall be settled by the French Diplomatic Agent, and the proper authorities of Japan.

From the first of January 1862, French Subject shall reside in the Cities of Yedo and from the first of January 1863, in the City of Osaca, for the purpose of trade only. In each of these two Cities, a convenient place, within which the Frenchmay hire houses, shall be arranged by the French Diplomatic Agent and the Japanese Government, and they will likewise agree on the limits around the above Cities, which the French shall

not be allowed to pass

Article 4.

French subjects in Japan shall be allowed the free exercise of their Religion, and for this purpose, they may erect, within the place intended for their residence, suitable places of worship,- as churches, chapels, churchyards &c.

The Government of Japan, has already abolished within the Empire, the custom of practices, insulting to Christianity.

Article 5.

All questions relating to rights, property or person, which may arise that may arise within the domain of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the proper French authorities in the country.

Article 6.

Every Japanese, who is guilty of any criminal act, towards a French subject shall be arrested and punished by the proper Japanese authorities, according to Japanese Law.

French Subjects, committing

any

any crime against Japanese, or against persons, belonging to other Nations, shall be tried by the French Consul and punished according to the laws of the French Empire:

Article 7.

Any French subject who has reason to complain of a Japanese, will go to the French Consulate, to make known his claim.

The Consul will enquire into the merits of the case, and try to arrange it in an amicable manner. Likewise, if a Japanese has reason to complain of a French Subject, the Consul will carefully listen to him, and try to arrange the matter amicably. Should difficulties arise, which cannot be removed in the above manner by the Consul, the latter will have recourse to the assistance of the proper Japanese authorities, in order to enquire together into the merits of the case and give it an equitable decision.

Article 8.

In the Harbours opened to trade,

French Subjects will be free to import from their own Country or from Foreign Harbours, and to sell, purchase and export there, to their own Harbours or to those of other Countries, any kind of merchandise, which is not contrebaind, by paying the duties, provided for in the Tariff, which is annexed to the present Treaty, and without incurring any other charge.

With the exception of munitions of war, which can only be sold to the Japanese Government and to Foreigners, the French may freely buy from the Japanese and sell to them any articles, which they may have to sell or to buy, without the intervention of any Japanese officer in such purchase or sale, or in making or receiving payment, for the same.

Any Japanese, may buy, sell, keep and use, any Article sold to him, by French Subjects.

The Japanese Government, will not prevent in any way, the French that reside in Japan, from taking into their service Japanese Subjects, and

to

to employ them in every capacity, which is not prohibited by law.

Article 9.

The Articles for the regulation of Trade, which are annexed to the present Treaty, shall be considered as forming a part of the same, and shall be equally binding on both the contracting Parties, that have signed the same.

The French Diplomatic Agent in Japan, in conjunction with such functionaries, as may be appointed for that purpose by the Japanese Government, shall have power to make, in the Harbours that are opened to trade, such regulations as may be required to carry into effect the stipulations of the articles, regulating trade, that are annexed hereunto.

Article 10.

The Japanese Authorities shall adopt in each Harbour, the measures which they deem most suitable for the prevention of fraud and contraband.

All penalties and confiscations for infractions of the present

Treaty

Treaty or of the Regulations of trade, which are appended thereunto shall belong to the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

Article 11.

Any French merchantman, that arrives off any of the opened Harbours of Japan, shall be free to take a pilot in order to bring her into port, and likewise after having paid all the legal charges and dues and being ready to leave, she will be free to take a pilot, in order to bring her out of port.

Article 12.

Any French merchant, who has imported merchandise, in any of the opened Harbours of Japan, and paid the regular duties thereon, will be able to obtain from the Japanese Custom House, a certificate, showing that the above payment has been made, and he will then be allowed, to export his cargo, to any of the other Ports, that are opened in Japan, without paying any additional duty, whatever.

Article

Article 13

All merchandise, imported by French subjects, into the opened Harbours of Japan, that have paid the duties fixed by this Treaty, may be transported by the Japanese, into any part of the Empire, without the payment of any tax, ~~duty~~ or transit duty whatever.

Article 14.

All foreign coin shall be current in Japan, and pass for the value of its weight, when compared to analogous Japanese coin.

French subjects and Japanese may freely use Japanese or foreign coin, in all the payments they have to make to each other.

As some time will elapse, before the Japanese Government will be perfectly acquainted, with the value of foreign coin, the proper Japanese authorities will for the period of one year after the opening of each Harbour, furnish French subjects with Japanese coin, in exchange for theirs, equal weights being

given

given and of the same description, without paying any premium for recoinage.

Japanese coin of all descriptions, with the exception of copper coin, may be exported from Japan and also foreign gold and silver not coined

Article 15.

If the Japanese Custom House Authorities are dissatisfied with the valuation placed by the merchants, on any of their merchandise, the above officers may place a value thereon and offer to take them at that rate. If the owner refuses to accept the offer made to him, he shall pay to the Chief authorities of the custom House duties, in proportion to the above valuation; If on the contrary the offer be accepted, the offered value shall be paid immediately to the merchant without abatement or discount.

Article 16.

If a French vessel should be wrecked, or stranded on the Coasts of the Japanese Empire, or be compelled to take refuge in

in any Port of the domains of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Authorities, on being informed of the same, will immediately render to the vessel any possible assistance. The Persons on board will be friendly treated, and, if necessary, means of conveyance will be furnished to them, for the nearest French Consulate.

Article 17.

Supplies for the use of French men of war, may be landed at Kanagawa, Hakodade and Nagasaki, and stored in warehouses ashore, in the custody of an officer of the French Government, without paying any duty, but if the above supplies are sold to Japanese or to Foreigners, the purchaser shall pay the regular duty to the proper Japanese authorities

Article 18.

If any Japanese should not pay his debt to French subjects, or fraudulously abscond, the proper Japanese Authorities will do anything in their power, to bring him to justice, and

to enforce the payment of his debt, and if any French subject should fraudulously abscond, or fail to pay his debts to a Japanese, the French authorities will likewise exert their utmost endeavours to bring the delinquent to justice and to enforce the payment of his debt.

Article 19.

It has been expressly stipulated, that the French Government and its subjects, shall, from the date of the going into effect of the present Treaty, freely enjoy any privileges, immunities and advantages, which have been or will be granted for the future, by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, to the Government and subjects of any other Nation.

Article 20.

It is likewise agreed, that either of the two High Contracting Parties, on giving one year's notice to the other, to date from the 15 of August 1872, or after that time, may demand the revision of the Present Treaty,

for

for the purpose of making therein such modifications or inserting such amendments, as experience shall prove to be necessary.

Article 21.

Any official communication that is directed by the Diplomatic Agent of His Majesty the Emperor of the French to the Japanese Authorities, will be written, for the future, in the French language. In order however, to facilitate the prompt transaction of business, the above communications as well as those from the Consuls of France in Japan, will for a period of five years, to date from the time of the signing of the present Treaty, be accompanied, by a Japanese translation.

Article 22 and last.

The present Treaty of peace, amity and commerce will be ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of the French and by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and the exchange of the above ratifications shall take place at Yedo, within the year

following

the date of signature.

The High contracting Parties have agreed, that on the Treaty being signed, the French Plenipotentiary will transmit to the Japanese Plenipotentiaries two French versions of the present Treaty, and the Japanese Plenipotentiaries will on their part transmit two Japanese versions to the Plenipotentiaries of France.

These four documents have the same meaning and intention, but for more exactness, it has been agreed, that a version of the Dutch language, will be annexed to each of them, which version is the exact translation, because this language can on either part be easily understood, and it has been likewise agreed, that if a different interpretation should be given to the same article in French and Japanese, the Dutch version will then be considered as the original.

It has also been agreed, that the Dutch version shall vary in no manner, as to the sense, from the Dutch versions

forming part of the Treaties recently concluded by Japan with the United States of America, England and Russia.

Should the exchange of ratifications not take place before the fifteenth of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, the present Treaty shall still go into effect at the date above mentioned.

In testimony of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and affixed their seals thereunto.

Done at Yedo, the 9th of October one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, corresponding to the 3d day of the 9th month of the 5th year of the nengo Ansei, called the year of the horse.

Commercial Regulations.

Regulation First.

Within forty eight hours, after the arrival of a French ship, in any of the Japanese Ports, that are opened to trade, the captain or commander shall transmit to the Japanese Custom House the receipt of the French Consul, showing that all the ship's papers, the bills of lading, &c. have been deposited with him, and the captain or commander shall then make an entry of his ship, by giving a written paper stating the name of the ship, and the name of the Port, from which she comes, her tonnage, the name of her captain or commander, the names of her passengers, if any, and the number of her crew, which paper shall be certified by the captain or commander and shall be signed by him. He shall deposit, at the same time, a manifest of his cargo, setting forth the number and mark of his packages, their contents as they are described in his bills of lading, with the name of the person or persons, to whom they are addressed,

A.

A list of the stores of the ship, shall be added to the Manifest. The Captain or Commander shall certify the Manifest to be a true account of all the cargo and provisions on board the ship, and shall sign his name to the ship.

If any error is discovered in the Manifest, it may be corrected, within twenty four hours (Sundays excepted), without the payment of any fee, but for any alteration or post entry to the Manifest made after that time, a penalty of eighty one frames shall be paid.

All goods, not entered in the Manifest, shall pay double duties, on being landed.

Any Captain or Commander, of a French merchantman, that shall neglect to enter his vessel at the Japanese Custom-House, within the time prescribed by this Regulation shall pay a penalty of three hundred twenty four frames, for each day that he shall so neglect, to enter his ship.

Regulation Second.

The Japanese Custom-House shall have the right to place its officers on board of any ships, that has entered the port (men of war excepted). All custom House officers shall be treated with civility, and every accommodation shall be allotted to them, which the ship affords.

No merchandise shall be unladen before sunset or after sunrise, without a special permission of the custom house authorities, and the hold and other places of entrance into the ship, to the place where the cargo is stowed, shall be secured by Japanese officers during the hours between sunrise and sunset, by affixing seals, locks or other fastenings, and if any person shall without due permission open any entrance, that has been so secured, or break any seal, lock or other fastening, that has been affixed by the officers of the Japanese Custom House, he shall be subject to a fine of three hundred twenty four francs, for each offence.

Any merchandise that shall be discharged

discharged from a ship, without having been duly entered at the Japanese Custom House, as hereinafter provided, shall be confiscated, after examination and proof obtained.

Packages of goods, made up with an intent, to defraud the revenue of Japan, by concealing therein articles of value, which are not set forth in the manifest, shall be forfeited.

French ships that shall smuggle, or attempt to import merchandise into any of the non opened Ports, such merchandise shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government and the ship shall pay a fine of five thousand four hundred francs for each offence.

Vessels needing repairs may land their cargo for that purpose, without the payment of any duty. All goods so landed, shall be placed in the Custody of the Japanese authorities and all just charges for storage, labor and supervision, shall be paid thereon. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the regular duties shall be paid on the portion.

to disposed of.

Cargo may be transhipped to another vessel, in the same harbour, without the payment of any duty, but all transhipments shall be made under the supervision of Japanese officers, and after proof has been given to the custom house authorities of the bonafide nature of the transaction, and also under a permit, to be granted for that purpose, by the above authorities

The importation of opium being prohibited, any French vessel, that arrives in Japan, for the purposes of trade, and having more than three catties opium on board, the surplus quantity shall be liable to confiscation and be destroyed by the Japanese custom House officers and any person, that smuggles or attempt to smuggle opium shall be liable to a penalty of eighty one francs for each catty of opium so smuggled.

Regulation Third.

The owner or consignee of any goods, who desires to land them, shall make an entry of the same at

the

the Japanese Custom House. The entry shall be written and contain the name of the person making the entry, and the name of the ship, in which the goods were imported, and the numbers and marks of the packages. The contents and value of each package shall be extended separately on the same sheet, and at the bottom of the entry shall be placed the aggregate value of all the goods, contained in the entry. On each entry the owner or consignee shall certify in writing, that it contains the actual value of the goods, and that nothing has been concealed, whereby the customs of Japan, would be defrauded; and the owner or consignee shall sign his name to such certificate

The invoice or invoices of the goods, so entered, shall be presented to the custom House authorities, and shall remain in their possession, until they have examined the goods, contained in the entry.

The Japanese officers may examine any or all the packages so entered, and for such purpose may take them to the Custom House, but such examination

shall

shall be without expense to the importer or injury to the goods, and after examination, the Japanese shall restore the goods to their original condition, in the packages, (so far as may be practicable), and such examination shall be made without loss of time.

If any owner or Importer discovers that his goods have been damaged, on the voyage of importation before such goods have been delivered to him, he may notify the Custom House authorities of such damage, and he may have the damaged goods, appraised by two or more competent and disinterested Persons, who after due examination, shall make a certificate, setting forth the amount percent of damage on each separate package, describing it by its mark and number, which certificate shall be signed by the Appraisers, in presence of the custom House Authorities and the Importer may attach the certificate to his entry, and making a corresponding deduction from it, but this shall not prevent the Custom House officers from appraising the goods, in the manner

provided

provided in Article Eighteenth of the Treaty, to which these Regulations are appended.

After the duties have been paid, the owner shall receive a Permit, authorising the delivery to him of the goods, whether the same are at the Custom House or on ship board.

All goods intended to be exported shall be entered at the Japanese Custom House, before they are placed on ship board.

The entry shall be in writing and shall state the name of the ship, by which the goods are to be exported, with the marks and numbers of the packages, and the value of their contents. The exporter shall certify in writing, that the entry is a true account of all the goods, contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto.

Any goods that are put on board of a ship, for exportation, before they have been entered at the Custom House, and all packages, which contain prohibited articles, shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government.

No entry at the Custom House

shall

shall be required, for supplies for the use of ships, their crews and passengers, nor for the clothing, &c.

Regulation Fourth.

French ships, wishing to clear shall give twenty four hours notice at the Custom House, and at the end of that time, they shall be entitled to their clearance; but if it be refused, The Custom House officers shall immediately inform the Captain or Consignee of the ship, of the reasons, why the clearance is refused, and they shall also give the same notice, to the Consul.

French ships of war may freely enter and clear, and are not required to make a manifest, nor shall they be visited by Custom House or Police officers.

French vessels, carrying the mails, shall be required to enter at the Custom House, and may clear at the same day, and they shall have a manifest to make, only for such passengers and goods, as are to be landed in Japan.

French whaleships touching for supplies

or French ships in distress, shall not be required to make a manifest of their cargo, but if they subsequently wish to trade, they shall then deposit a manifest, as required in Regulation Four.

The word ship, wherever it occurs in this Treaty or in the part annexed to it, is to be held as meaning ship, three masted bark, brick, schooner, sloop or steamer.

Regulation Fifth

Any Person signing a false declaration, or a false certificate, with the intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, shall pay a fine of six hundred seventy five francs for each offence.

Regulation Sixth

No Tonnage duties shall be levied on French ships in the Ports of Japan, but the following fees shall be paied to the Japanese Custom House.

For the entry of a ship eighty one francs
For the clearance of a ship thirty seven francs and eighty centimes. For each permit eight francs ten centimes, For each bill of health and any other document eight francs ten centimes.

Regulation Seventh.

Duties shall be paid to the Japanese Government, on all goods landed in the country, according to the following Tariff.

Class one

All articles, in this class, shall be free of duty. Gold and Silver coined or uncoined. Wearing appearel in actual use. Household furniture and printed books, not intended for sale, but the property of person, that come to reside in Japan.

Class Second.

A duty of five per cent shall be paid on the following Articles.

All articles used for the purpose of building, rigging, repairing or fitting out of ships.

Whaling gear of all kinds. Salted provisions of all kinds; bread and breadstuffs; living animals of all kinds, Coals, Timber for building houses, rice, Paddy, steam machinery, zinc, lead, Tin, raw silk, cotton and woollen manufactures

Third Class.

A.

A duety of thirty five percent shall be paid, on all intoxicating liquors, whether prepared by distillation, fermentation or in any other manner.

Fourth class.

All goods, not included in any of the preceding classes, shall pay a duety of twenty percent.

All articles of Japanese production, that will be exported as cargo, shall pay a duty of five percent, with the exception of gold and silver coin and copper in bars.

Rice and wheat grown in Japan, shall not be exported as cargo, but all French subjects, that reside in Japan and French ships for their crews and Passengers, may obtain sufficient supplies of the same.

Foreign grains, that are brought to any of the opened Harbours of Japan by a French vessel, may be exported without difficulty, if no part of the same has been landed.

The Japanese Government, will sell from time to time, at public

auction

auction, the quantity of copper, that forms the surplus of its exploitations.

Five years after the opening of the Port of Kanagawa, the Import and export duties, shall be subject to revision, if either of the two Governments of France and Japan, desire it.

Done at Yedo in quadruplicate, the ninth of October one thousand, eight hundred and fifty eight, corresponding to the third day of the 9th month of the 5th year of the Nengo Ansei, called the year of the horse.

Traité

de paix, d'amitié et de Commerce entre Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français et Sa Majesté le Taïcoun du Japon.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français et Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon voulant établir entre les deux Empires les rapports les plus intimes et les plus bienveillants et faciliter les relations commerciales entre leurs Sujets respectifs ont résolu pour régulariser l'existence de ces relations pour en favoriser le développement et en perpétuer la durée, de conclure un traité de paix d'amitié et de commerce basé sur l'intérêt réciproque des deux pays et ont, en conséquence nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français le Sieur Jean Baptiste, Louis, Baron Gros Grand Officier de l'Ordre Impérial de la Légion d'Honneur &c. &c. &c.

et Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon:

Midzouno Tkigougono Kami,

Nagai Hguembano Kami,

Yhouïé Schinanono Kami

Tori Oribens Kami
Touache Jingouno Kami
et Kamaï Sakio Kami.

Lesquels après s'être communiqués leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme sont convenus des articles suivants:

Article Premier

Il y aura paix perpetuelle et amitié constante entre Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français ses héritiers et successeurs et Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon, comme aussi entre les deux Empires sans exception de personnes ni de lieux. Leurs sujets jouiront tous également dans les états respectifs des hautes parties contractantes d'une pleine et entière protection pour leurs personnes et leurs propriétés

Article 2

Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français pourra nommer un agent diplomatique qui résidera dans la ville de Yédo et des consuls ou des agents consulaires

qui résideront dans les ports du Japon qui, en vertu du présent traité sont ouverts au commerce Français.

L'agent diplomtique et le Consul général de France au Japon auront le droit de voyager librement dans toutes les parties de l'Empire.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon pourra de son côté envoyer un agent diplomatique qui résidera à Paris et des consuls ou des agents consulaires qui résideront dans les ports de l'Empire Français.

L'agent diplomatique et le consul général du Japon en France auront le droit de voyager librement dans toutes les parties de l'Empire Français.

Article 3

Les villes et ports de Hakodadi, Kanagawa et Nagasakie seront ouverts au commerce et aux sujets Français à dater du 15 août 1859 et les villes et les ports dont les noms suivent le seront aux époques déterminées ci-après.

Nee-e-gata, ou si cette ville n'a pas un

port d'un accès convenable, un autre port situé sur la côte Ouest de Nipon sera ouvert à dater du premier Janvier 1860 et Hiogo, à partir du premier Janvier 1863.

Dans toutes ces villes et dans leurs ports les sujets Français pourront résider en permanence dans l'emplacement déterminé à cet effet; ils auront le droit d'y affermer des terrains, et d'y acheter des maisons, et ils pourront y bâtir des habitations et des magasins; mais aucune fortification ou place forte militaire n'y sera élevée sous prétexte de construction de hangards ou d'habitations, et pour s'assurer que cette clause est fidèlement exécutée les autorités Japonaises compétentes auront le droit d'inspecter de temps à autre les travaux de toute construction qui serait élevée, changée ou réparée dans ces lieux.

L'emplacement que les sujets Français occuperont et dans lequel ils pourront construire leurs habitations, sera déterminé par le consul français de concert avec les autorités Japonaises compétentes de chaque lieu; il en sera

de même pour les règlements de port et si le consul et les autorités locales ne parvinnent pas à s'entendre à ce sujet, la question sera soumise à l'agent diplomatique Français et aux autorités Japonaises qui la termineront de commun accord.

Autour des lieux où resideront les sujets Français, il ne sera élevé ni placé par les autorités Japonaises ni mur, ni barrière, ni cloture, ni tout autre obstacle qui pourrait entraver la libre sortie ou la libre entrée de ces lieux-

Les sujets français seront libres de se rendre où bon leur resemblera dans l'enceinte formée par les limites désignées ci-après;

De Kanagawa ils pourront se rendre jusqu'à la rivière Logo qui se jette dans la baie de Yédo entre Kawasaki et Kanagawa et dans toute autre direction jusqu'à une distance de dix ris.

D'Hakodadi, ils pourront aller à une distance de dix Ris dans toutes les directions.

De Hiogo, à dix ris aussi dans toutes

les directions, excepté vers Kioto, ville dont on ne pourra s'approcher qu'à une distance de dix ris. Les equipages des batiments français qui se rendront à Hiogo ne pourront pas traverser la rivière Inagava qui se jette dans la baie de Cett's entre Hiogo et Osaca

Ces distances seront mesurées par terre à partir du Gayosso ou Yacousio de Chacun des ports sus-nommés, le ri équivalant à 3.910 mètres. à Nagasaki les sujets Français pourront se rendre partout dans le domaine Impérial du Voisinage.

Les limites de Ne-e-gata ou du port qui pourrait lui être substitué seront determinées par l'agent diplomatique Français de concert avec les autorités compétentes du Japon.

À partir du premier Janvier 1862, les sujets Français seront autorités à resider dans la ville de Yedo et à dater du premier Janvier 1863 dans la ville d'Osaka; mais seulement pour y faire le commerce. Dans Chacune de ces villes un emplacement convenable dans lequel les Français pourront affer

des maisons, sera déterminé par l'agent diplomatique Français d'accord avec le gouvernement Japonais et ils conviendront aussi des limites que les Français ne devront pas franchir autour de ces villes.

Article 4

Les sujets Français au Japon auront le droit d'exercer librement leur religion et à cet effet ils pourront elever dans le terrain destiné à leur residence les edifices convenables à leur culte, comme eglises, chapelles, cimetières &c.

Le gouvernement Japonais a déjà aboli dans l'Empire l'usage des pratiques injurieuses au Christianisme.

Article 5

Tous les différends qui pourraient s'élever entre Français au sujet de leurs droits, de leurs propriétés ou de leur personne dans les domaines de Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon seront soumis à la juridiction des autorités françaises constituées dans le pays.

Article 6

Tout Japonais qui se rendrait coupable de quelque acte criminel envers un sujet Français serait arrêté et puni par les autorités Japonais compétents conformément aux lois du Japon.

Les sujets Français qui se rendraient coupables de quelque crime contre les Japonais ou contre des individus appartenant à d'autres nations seront traduits devant le consul de France et punis conformément aux lois de l'Empire Français.

La justice sera equitablement et impartialement administrée de part et d'autre.

Article 7

Tout sujet Français qui aurait à se plaindre d'un Japonais devra se rendre au consulat de France et y exposer sa reclamation.

Le consul examinera ce qu'elle aura de fondé et cherchera à arranger l'affaire à l'amiable. De même

si un japonais avait à se plaindre d'un sujet Français le Consul de France l'écoutera avec intérêt et cherchera à arranger l'affaire à l'amiable. Si des difficultés survenaient qui ne puissent pas être applanies ainsi par le consul, ce dernier aura recours à l'assistance des autorités Japonaises compétentes afin que de concert avec elles, il puisse examiner sérieusement l'affaire et lui donner une solution equitable.

Article 8

Dans tous les ports ouverts au commerce, les sujets Français seront libres d'importer de leur propre pays aux des ports étrangers et d'y vendre d'y acheter et d'en exporter pour leurs propres ports ou pour ceux d'autres pays toute espèce de marchandises qui ne seraient pas de contrebande, en payant les droits stipulés dans le tarif annexé au présent traité, et sans avoir à supporter d'autre charge.

A l'exception des munitions de

guerre qui ne pourront être vendues qu'au gouvernement Japonais et aux étrangers, les Français pourront librement acheter des Japonais et leur vendre tous les articles qu'ils auraient à vendre ou à acheter et cela l'intervention d'aucun employé Japonais, soit dans cette vente, ou dans cet achat, soit aussi en effectuant ou en recevant le paiement de ces transactions.

Tout Japonais pourra acheter, vendre, garder et faire usage de tout article qui lui serait vendu par des sujets français

Le gouvernement Japonais n'apportera aucun obstacle à ce que les Français résident au Japon puissent prendre à leur service des sujets Japonais, les employer à toute occupation que les lois ne prohibent pas.

Article 9

Les articles réglementaires de Commerce annexés au présent traité seront considérés comme en formant partie intégrante, et ils seront également

obligatoires pour les deux hautes parties contractantes qui l'ont signé.

L'agent diplomatique Français au Japon, de concert avec les fonction= =naires qui pourraient être désignés à cet effet par le gouvernement Japonais auront le pouvoir d'établir dans tous les ports ouverts au commerce les règlements qui seraient necessaires pour mettre à execution les stipulations des articles reglementaires de commerce ci- annexés.

Article 10

Les autorités Japonaises dans chaque port adopteront telles mesures qui leur paraîtront le plus convenable pour prévenir la fraude et la contrebande

Toutes les amendes et les confiscations imposées par suite d'infractions au présent traité et aux réglements com= =merciaux qui y sont annexés, appar= =tiendront au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon.

Article 11

Tout batiment marchand Français arrivant devant l'un des ports ouverts du Japon sera libre de prendre un pilote pour entrer dans le port, et, de même, lorsqu'il aura acquitté toutes les charges et tous les droits qui lui auraient été legalement imposés et qu'il sera prêt à partir, il sera libre de prendre un pilote pour sortir du port.

Article 12

Tout négociant Français qui aurait importé des marchandises dans l'un des ports ouverts du Japon et payé les droits exigés, pourrait obtenir des chefs de la douane Japonaise un certificate constatant que ce paiement a eu lieu, et il lui serait permit alors d'exporter son chargement dans l'un des autres ports ouverts du Japon, sans avoir à payer de droit additionnel d'aucune espèce.

Article 13

Toutes les marchandises importées dans les ports ouverts du Japon par des sujets Français et qui auraient payé les droits fixés par ce traité pourront être transportées par les Japonais dans toutes les parties de l'Empire sans avoir à payer aucune taxe ni aucune droit de transit, de régie ou de toute autre nature.

Article 14

Toute monnaie étrangère aura cours au Japon et passera pour la valeur de son poids comparé à celui de la monnaie Japonaise analogue.

Les sujets Français et Japonais pourront librement faire usage des monnaies Japonaises ou étrangères dans tous les paiements qu'ils auraient à se faire réciproquement.

Comme il s'écoulera quelque temps jusqu'au moment où le gouvernement Japonais connaîtra exactement la valeur des monnais étrangères les

autorités Japonaises compétentes four-
=nissont aux sujets Français pendant
l'année qui suivra l'ouverture de
chaque port, de la monnaie Japonaise
en échange à poids égal et de
même nature que celle qu'ils leur
donneront et sans avoir à payer de
prime pour le nouveau monnayage.

Les monnaies Japonaises de toute
espèce à l'exception de celle de cuivre
pourront être exportées du Japon
aussi bien que l'or et l'argent étranger
non-monnayés.

Article 15

Si les chefs de la Douane Japonaise
n'étaient pas satisfaits de l'evaluation
donnée par les négociants à quelque
unes de leurs marchandises ces
fonctionnaires pourraient en estimer
le prix et offrir de les acheter au
taux ainsi fixé. Si le propriétaire
refusait d'accepter l'offre qui lui
aurait été faite, il aurait à payer
aux autorités supérieures de la
douane les droits proportionnels à

à cette estimation. Si au contraire l'offre était acceptée, la valeur offerte serait immédiatement payée au négo-=ciant, sans escompte ni rabais.

Article 16

Si un bâtiment Français venait à naufrager ou à être jeté sur les côtes de l'Empire du Japon, ou s'il était forcé de chercher un refuge dans quelque port des domaines de Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon, les autorités Japonaises compétentes, ayant con-=naissance du fait, donneraient immediatement à ce bâtiment toute l'assistance possible. Les personnes du bord seraient traitées avec bien-=veillance et on leur fournirait si cela était nécessaire, les moyens de se rendre au consulat Français le plus voisin.

Article 17

Des fournitures à l'usage des bâtiments

de guerre Français pourront être débarqués à Kanagawa, à Hakodadi et à Nagasaki et placés en magasin à terre sous la garde d'un employé du gouvernement Français sans avoir à payer de droits ; mais si ces fournitures étaient vendues à des Japonais ou à des étrangers, l'acquéreur paierait aux autorités Japonaises compétentes la valeur des droits qui y seraient applicables.

Article 16

Si quelque Japonais venait à ne pas payer ce qu'il doit à des sujets Français ou s'il se cachait frauduleusement, les autorités Japonais compétentes feraient tout ce qui dépendrait d'elles pour le traduire en justice et pour obtenir de lui le paiement de sa dette, et si quelque sujet Français se cachait frauduleusement ou manquait à payer ses dettes à un Japonais les autorités Français feraient de même tout ce qui dépendrait d'elles

pour amener le délinquant en justice et le force à payer ce qu'il devrait.
Ni les autorités Françaises ni les autorités Japonaises ne seront responsables des paiement de dettes contractées par les sujets Français ou Japonais.

Article 19

Il est empressément stipulé que le gouvernement Français et ses sujets jouiront librement, à dater du jour où le présent traité sera mis en vigueur, de tous les privilèges, immunités et avantages qui ont été ou qui seraient garantis à l'avenir par Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon au Gouvernement ou aux sujets de toute autre nation

Article 20

Il est également convenu que chacune des deux hautes parties contractantes pourra, après en avoir prévenu l'autre, une année d'avance à dater du 15 Août 1872 ou après cette époque, demander la

révision du présent traité pour y faire les modifications ou y insérer les amende= =ments que l'experience aurait démontré nécessaires.

Article 21

Toute communication officielle adressée par l'agent diplomatique de Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français aux autorités Japonaises sera dorenavant écrite en Français. Cependant pour faciliter la prompte expédition des affaires ces communications ainsi que celles des con= =suls de France au Japon, seront pendant une période de cinq années, à dater de la signature du présent traité accompagnée d'une traduction Japonaise.

Article 22 et dernier.

Le présent Traité de paix d'amitié et de commerce sera ratifié par Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français et par Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon, et l'échange de ces ratifications aura lieu à Yedo dans l'année qui suivra

le jour de la signature.

Il est convenu entre les hautes parties contractantes qu'au moment ou le traité sera signé le Plénipotentiaire Français remettra aux Plénipotentiaires Japonais deux textes en Français du présent traité, comme de leur côté les Plénipotentiaires Japonais en remettront au Plénipotentiaire de France deux textes en Japonais. Ces quatre documents ont le même sens et la même portée, mais, pour plus de précision, il a été convenu qu'il serait annexé à chacun d'eux une version en langue hollandaise qui en serait la traduction exacte attendu que de part et d'autre cette langue peut-être facilement comprise, et il est également convenu que dans le cas où interprétation différente serait donnée au même article français et Japonais, ce serait alors la version hollandaise qui ferait foi.

Il est aussi convenu que la version hollandaise ne différera en aucune manière quant au fond, des textes hollandais qui font partie des traités conclus récemment par le Japon avec

les Etats-Unis d'Amérique l'Angleterre et la Russie.

Dans le cas où l'échange des ratifi=
= cations n'aurait pas eu lieu avant le quinze Août mil-huit-cent-cinquante-neuf, le présent traité n'en serait pas moins mis à exécution à dater de ce jour là.

En foi de quoi les Plenipotentiair respectifs ont signé le présent Traité et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Faite à Yédo le 9 Octobre mil-huit-cent-cinquante-huit, correspondant au 3ème jour du 9ème mois de la 5ème année du Nengo Ansei dité l'année du Cheval.

Réglements Commerciaux.

1er Réglement.

Dans les quarante huit heures qui suivront l'arrivée d'un bâtiment Français dans l'un des ports Japonais ouverts au commerce Français, le capitaine ou le commandant de ce bâtiment remettra à la douane Japonaise le reçu du Consul de France qui prouvera qu'on a déposé chez lui tous les papiers du bord, les connaissements &c. et le capitaine ou le commandant annoncera alors l'entrée de son navire en douane, en remettant une déclaration écrite qui fera connaître le nom du navire et celui du port d'où il provient, son tonnage, le nom de son capitaine ou commandant, le nom des passagers s'il y en a, et le nombre de personnes qui composent son équipage. Cette déclaration sera certifiée véritable par le Capitaine ou le com=
=mandant et sera signée par lui.
Il déposera en même temps un manifeste de son chargement indiquant le nombre

et la marque des colis qui qui le com=
=posent, leur contenu tel qu'il est détaillé
dans les connaissements, avec le nom de
la personne ou des personnes auxquelles
ces colis sont adressés, une liste des provisions
du bord sera jointe au manifeste, le
capitaine ou le commandant certifiera
que ce manifeste contient la description
exacte de toute la cargaison et des provi=
=sions du bâtiment et le signera de son
nom.

Si une erreur est reconnue comme
ayant été commise dans le manifeste,
elle pourra être corrigée dans les vingt
quatre heures (Dimanches exceptés) sans
qu'elle puisse donner lieu au paiement
d'aucune amende; mais si une altération
ou une declaration tardive dans le man=
=ifeste était faite après ce laps de temps,
une amende de quatre vingt un francs
serait imposée au délinquant.

Toutes les marchandises non déclarées
dans le manifeste paieront un double
droit au moment de leur débarquement.

Tout capitaine ou commandant
de bâtiment marchand Français, qui

négligerait de déclarer l'entrée de son navire en douane Japonaise dans le temps prescrit par ce règlement paiera une amende de trois-cent-vingt-quatre francs par chaque jour de retard apporté à la déclaration à faire.

2ème Réglement

La douane Japonaise aura le droit de placer ses employés à bord de tout bâtiment entré dans le port (les navires de guerre exceptés). Tous ces employés de la douane seront traités avec égard et toutes les facilités qu'on pourra leur accorder, leur seront données.

Aucune marchandise ne sera débarquée avant le lever du soleil ni après son coucher, sans une permission spéciale des autorités de la douane et la cale et les autres issues du bâtiment qui mènent au lieu où se trouve renfermée la cargaison, seront gardées par les officiers Japonais pendant les heures comprises entre le lever et le coucher du soleil au

au moyen de scellés, de serrures ou d'autres fermetures et si, sans en avoir la permission quelqu'individu ouvrait l'une de ces issues qui auraient été fermées ou brisait les scellés, les serrures ou les autres fermetures apposés par les employés de la douane Japonaise il serait possible d'une amende de trois-cent-vingt-quatre francs pour chaque infraction.

Toutes les marchandises qui seraient débarquées d'un bâtiment sans avoir été legalement déclarées à la douane Japonaise ainsi qu'il est dit ci-dessus, seraient confisquées après enquête et preuve acquise.

Ses colis de marchandises disposés avec l'intention de frauder le revenu du Japon en cachant des articles de valeur qui ne seraient pas déclarés dans le manifeste d'entrée seront confisqués.

Si quelque bâtiment Français faisait la contrebande ou cherchait à introduire des marchandises dans les ports du Japon qui sont encore fermés, ces marchandises seraient confisquées au profit du Gouvernement Japonais et le

bâtiment serait imposé à une amende de cinq mille quatre cents francs pour chaque contravention.

Les bâtiments qui auraient besoin de réparations pourront, à cet effet, dé= =barquer leur cargaison sans avoir à payer aucun droit. Toutes les marchandises ainsi débarquées seraient placées sous la garde des autorités Japonaises et toutes les dépenses à faire pour magasinage, travaux et surveillance seraient payés: mais si une partie de cette cargaison était vendue, les droits légaux devraient être payés pour la partie dont on aurait disposé.

Les cargaisons pourront être transbordés sur un autre bâtiment mouillé dans le même port sans avoir à payer aucun droit; mais tout trans= =bordement devra être fait sous la surveillance des employés Japonais et après que les autorités de la douane auront acquis la preuve de la bonne foi de la transaction et lorsque ces autorités auront aussi donné la permission d'opérer le transbordement.

L'importation de l'opium étant prohibée tout bâtiment Français arrivant au Japon pour y faire le commerce et ayant plus de trois catties d'opium à bord pourra voir le surplus de cette quantité confisqué et detruit par les autorités Japonaises et tout individu faisant ou essayant de faire la contrebande d'opium sera passible d'une amende de quatre-vingt-un Francs par chaque cattie d'opium entre ainsi en contrebande.

3ème Réglement

Le propriétaire ou le consignataire de marchandises qui voudrait les débarquer en fera la déclaration à la douane Japonaise: cette déclaration sera écrite et contiendra le nom de la personne qui fera l'introduction et celui du bâtiment où se trouvent les marchandises ainsi que le nombre et la marque des colis. Le contenu et la valeur de chaque colis seront constatés séparément sur la même feuille, et à la fin de la déclaration on additionnera la valeur

de toutes les marchandises qui compos=
=eront l'entrée en douane. Sur chaque
déclaration le propriétaire ou le consi=
=gnataire certifiera par écrit qu'elle contient
la valeur actuelle des marchandises et
et que rien n'a été dissimulé pour nuire
à la douane Japonaise. Le propriétaire
ou le consignataire signera ce certificat.

La facture ou les factures des mar=
=chandises ainsi introduites seront présentés
aux autorités de la douane resteront
entre leurs mains jusqu'à ce que ces
autorités aient examiné les marchandises
mentionnées dans la déclaration. Les
employés Japonais pourront vérifier
un ou plusieurs de ces colis ainsi dé=
=clarés et à cet effet ils les feront trans=
=porter à la douane s'ils le veulent,
mais cette visite ne devra causer aucune
dépense à l'introduction ni porter préj=
=judice aux marchandises, et après leur
examen les Japonais replaceront ces mar=
=chandises dans les colis et autant que
possible dans l'état où elles se trou=
=vaient primitivement.

Cette visite devra être fait sans perte

de temps.

Si quelque propriétaire ou introducteur de marchandises s'apercevrait qu'elles ont été avariées pendant le voyage d'importation avant qu'elles ne lui aient été délivrées, il pourra notifier aux autorités de la douane les avaries survenues et ces marchandises avariées seront évaluées par deux ou par plusieurs personnes compétentes désintéressés qui après mur examin délivreront un certificat faisant connaître le montant à tant pour cent des avaries éprouvées dans chaque colis séparément en le décrivant par ses marques et numéros, ce certificat sera signé par les experts en presence des employés de la douane et l'introducteur annexera ce certificat à son manifeste en y faisant les reductions convenables; mais ce fait n'empêchera pas les employés de la douane de s'approprier ces marchandises selon les formes indiquées dans l'article 15 du présent traité, auquel ces règlements sont annexés.

Lorsque les droits auront été payés, le propriétaire recevra l'autorisation

de reprendre ses marchandises soit qu'elles se trouvent à la douane soit qu'elles n'aient pas quitté le bord.

Toutes les marchandises destinées à être exportées passeront pas les douanes Japonaises avant d'etre transportées à bord.

La déclaration d'entrée sera faite par écrit et contiendra le nom du bâtiment sur lequel elles devront être exportées avec le nombre des colis, leur marque et la déclaration de la valeur de leur contenu. La personne qui exportera ces marchandises certifiera par écrit que la déclaration est un exposé sincère de toutes les marchandises dont elle fait mention et il la signera.

Toutes les marchandises qui seraient embarquées à bord d'un bâtiment pour être exportées avant d'avoir passé par la douane et tous les colis qui contiendraient des articles prohibés seront saisis par le Gouvernement Japonais.

Il ne sera pas nécessaire de faire passer en douane les provisions destinées à l'usage des bâtiments Français

de leurs équipages et de leurs passagers, ni les effets d'habillement des passagers.

4ème Règlement

Les bâtiments Français qui voudront être expédiés par la douane la préviendront vingt quatre heures d'avance et à l'expiration de ce terme, ils auront le droit de recevoir leurs expéditions, mais si elles leur étaient refugées par la douane, les employés de cette administration devraient immediatement en informer le capitaine ou le consignataire du bâtiment et lui faire connaître les raisons de ce refus; ils feront la même déclaration au Consul.

Les navires de guerre France pourront librement entrer dans le port et en sortir sans avoir à présenter de manifeste. Les employés de la douane et de la police n'auront pas le droit de visiter ces bâtiments. Quant aux navires Français qui porteraient les malles ils devront entrer en douane et y être expédiés le même jour, et ils n'auront à présenter de manifeste que pour les passagers

et les marchandises qu'ils auraient à debarquer.

Les baleiniers Français relâchant pour avoir des provisions et les bâti= =ments Français en distresse ne seront pas tenus de fournir un manifeste de leur cargaison; mais, s'ils veulent plus tard, faire le commerce ils auront à en donner un en observant les formalités prescrites par le premier règlement.

Le mot bâtiment quelle que soit la place qu'il occupe dans ce traité et dans son annexe, signifira toujours navire, trois-mats barque, brick, goëlette, sloop ou bâtiment à vapeur.

5ème Règlement

Tout individu qui signerait une fausse déclaration ou un faux certificat dans l'intention de frauder le revenu du Tapon paiera une amende de six-cent-soixante et quinze francs pour chacune des infractions qu'il aurait commise.

6ième Règlement

Aucun droit de tonnage ne sera perçu sur les bâtiments Français dans les ports du Japon, mais les taxes suivant seront payés par eux à la douane Japonaise: Pour l'entrée d'un bâtiment, quatre vingt un francs. Pour l'expédition d'un bâtiment trente-sept francs, quatre-vingt centimes. Pour chaque permis délivré, huit francs dix centimes; Pour chaque bulletin de santé et pour tout autre document, huit francs dix centimes.

7ième Règlement

Les droits à payer au gouvernement Japonais sur toutes les marchandises débarquées dans le pays le seront conformément au tarif suivant.

Premier Classe:

Tous les articles contenus dans cette classe seront libres de droits: l'or et l'argent monnayé ou non,

les vêtements de toute sorte en usage dans le moment. Les ustensiles de ménage, et les livres imprimés non destinés à être vendus; mais étant la propriété de personnes venant résider au Japon.

Deuxième Classe:

Un droit de cinq pour cent sera payé sur les articles suivants:

Tous les matériaux employés à la construction, au gréement, aux réparations ou à l'equipement des bâtiments.

Les appareaux de toute espèce pour la pêche de la baleine. Les provisions salées de toute sorte; le pain et ses analogues; les animaux vivants de toute espèce. Le charbon, les bois de construction pour maisons, le riz, le millet, les machines à vapeur, le zinc, le plomb l'étain la soie écrue les étoffes de coton et de laine.

Troisième Classe:

Un droit de trente-cinq pour cent sera payé sur toutes les liqueurs énivrantes, soit qu'elles aient été préparées par distillation par

fermentation, ou de toute autre manière.

Quatrième Classe.

Toutes les marchandises non comprises dans les classes précédentes paieront un droit de vingt pour cent.

Tous les articles de production Japonaise qui seront exportés comme chargement paieront un droit de cinq pour cent à l'exception de l'or et de l'argent monnayé et du cuivre en barre.

Le riz et le blé récoltés au Japon ne seront pas exportés comme chargement; mais, tous les sujets Français résident au Japon et les bâtiments Français pour leurs équipages et leurs passagers pourront recevoir une provision suffisante de ces denrées.

Les grains étrangers apportés dans l'un des ports ouverts du Japon par un bâtiment Français pourront être exportés sans obstacle s'ils n'ont pas été en partie débarqués.

Le gouvernement Japonais vendra

de temps à autre, aux enchères publiques, une certaine quantité de cuivre formant l'excédant de ses exploitations.

Cinq années après l'ouverture du port de Kanagawa, les droits d'importation et d'exportation pourront être modifiés si l'un ou l'autre des deux Gouvernements de France et du Japon le désire.

Fait à Yédo en quatre expéditions le neuf Octobre mil-huit-cent-cinquante huit correspondant au 3ème jour du 9ème mois la 5ème année du Tengo Anchei dite l'année du Cheval.

Rec 27. July. Mr Mason.

N:11.

United States Consulate General at Simoda
March 22d, 1859.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, N: 8, dated August 19th, 1858, with ten printed copies of the Convention signed at Simoda, on the 17th of June 1857.

It is exceedingly gratifying to me, to learn that the President, is satisfied with my action in that matter.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris
Consul General

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington.

No. 11. T. Harris - Simoda. 22 March. 1859

Simoda March 22/59.

Townsend Harris.

No 11

Receiv

Reply to despatch
from department
No 8 of 1858.

Rec 27. July. Mr Mouhot

No 12.

United States Consulate General at Simoda

March 22nd, 1859.

Sir.

The cover of your dispatch No 8, dated August 19th, 1859, was addressed "care of the United States Consul, Bangkok. Siam".

This direction caused the despatch to be carried nearly two thousand miles out of its direct route, besides removing it from the line of the mail steamers, between England and China.

I would respectfully suggest that you should address me to the care of Messrs Russell. & Co. Hongkong, as your dispatches, will then be forwarded by the first conveyance

to

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.

Secretary of State

Washington

to this Country.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General.

No 12. T. Harris. Simoda. 22 March. 1859.

Simoda March 22/59

Townsend Harris

No: 12.

Received

Misdirection of
despatch

Rec'd. July 27 Sec'y Mr Marcy.

N: 13.

United States Consulate General at Simoda
March 23d. 1859.

Sir,

The United States Steamer Mississippi, Captain W. B. Nicholson, arrived at this place, on the 27th Ult., having been ordered here by Flag Officer Josiah Tattnall, for the purpose of conveying the Japanese Embassy to the American Continent.

In my despatch N 6 dated January 29th, of this year, I informed the Department, that I had been verbally informed, that the Japanese Government desired to postpone the departure of their Embassy. A duplicate copy of that despatch will reach you with this.

As no definite arrangements had been concluded, I went to

To the Honorable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington

to Kanagawa, in the Mississippi, on the 2d instant, and on my arrival there, I wrote to the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, informing him of the arrival of the Mississippi, and tendering her to the Government, for the purpose before stated. I transmit
No: 1 herewith, numbered 1, a copy of that letter.

On the evening of the 3d instant, four Commissioners arrived at Kanagawa, for the purpose of making a Convention, which should postpone the time fixed for the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of Yedo. I transmit herewith a Convention, which was signed on the 19th instant.

The First Article states, that a ratified Copy of the Treaty, had been placed in my hands.

I found, after the Convention had been engrossed, that many days must elapse, before a ratified

ratified Copy of the Treaty of Yedo could be given to me, and to avoid unnecessary delay at Kanagawa, I accepted a letter from the Commissioners, to the effect that the Treaty was to be ratified as soon as possible, and a Copy of it, placed in my hands.

I transmit herewith numbered 2, Dutch and English versions of No. 2 that letter.

The second article provides, that no Embassy shall be sent to any Country, until after the arrival of the Japanese Ambassadors at Washington.

The third Article provides, that the clause of the third article of the Treaty of Yedo, which relates to the right of perfect free trade, between the Japanese and Americans, shall be published by the Japanese Government, in all parts of the Empire, on the first day of July next.

The fourth Article stipulates, that the Embassy shall be ready to

embark

embark at Yedo, on the twenty second day of February next.

The Japanese Commissioners informed me, that they should overcome all the difficulties, that stood in the way, and be ready for the departure of their Embassy by the 25th. of October next.

My reasons for the insertion of the 22d. of February, in lieu of the 25th. of October were, first.

That the Government might have ample time, to provide a proper vessel for the service, and to make the requisite arrangements at home.

Second, I desired that the Embassy should reach the United States, at a pleasant season of the year. I knew, that if it left here in October, it must approach our Atlantic Coast, during the Stormy and inclement month of December or January, while by leaving in February, it would reach Washington, in May or June.

In this connexion, I beg

to

to refer you, to my despatch No: 29 dated September 6: 1858, and to ask an attentive perusal of the same.

In my despatch No: 8, dated February 22d of the present year, I informed you of an effort, made by the English to procure an Embassy from this Government to England, either in advance of that to the United States or simultaneously with it. I think it probable, that those efforts will be renewed, and it was in view of that contingency, that I had the second Article inserted.

I made a strong effort to introduce a clause, securing the full toleration of religion, among the Japanese themselves, and it was this cause alone, that protracted the negociations for some fifteen days.

Altho' I failed in this attempt, the labour will not be lost, the first blow has been struck, and the success of the measure is only a question of time, and in my opinion the day is not distant, when it will be adopted.

V

I trust that my action on this point will be approved by you, and receive the approbation of the President.

The reasons that led to the desired postponement of the departure of the Embassy, were stated in my despatch No: 6. dated January 29th of this year.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant.
Townsend Harris
Consul General

No 13. T. Harris - Simoda - 23 March 1859

U.S. Consulate General
Simoda March 23. 1859
Townsend Harris
Esq
No: 13
With 2 Enclosures
Received

Arrival of the Mississippi
Commodore relative to
postponement of Embassy.

Embassy, by Convention to leave Yedo for U.S.
22 Feb. 1860 -

U. S. Consulate General

Convention

Whereas the fourteenth Article of the Treaty, made at Yedo, between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, and signed on the twenty ninth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, provides, that the Ratifications of the said Treaty, shall be exchanged at the City of Washington, on or before the Fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, and

Whereas the Government of Japan, owing to grave and weighty reasons, has requested the postponement of the time, fixed for the exchange of Ratifications, we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries

have

have, after due deliberation, agreed upon, and concluded the following Convention.

Article First.

For the foregoing reasons, a Copy of the Treaty, bearing the Ratification of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, has been left in the hands of the Consul General of the United States of America, and the same shall be returned by him, to the Japanese Government, on his being informed of the exchange of Ratifications at Washington.

Article Second.

No Embassy shall leave Japan for any Foreign Nation, before the mission, bearing the Japanese Ratification, has arrived at Washington.

Article

Article Third.

The clause of the third Article of the Treaty of Yedo, relating to the freedom of trade, between Americans and Japanese, shall be made public, by the Japanese Government, in all parts of the Empire, on the First day of July next.

Article Fourth.

The Government of Japan has agreed, that the Embassy will be ready to leave Yedo for the United States of America, on the Twenty second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

This Convention is executed in triplicate, each Copy being in the English, Japanese and Dutch languages, all the versions having the same meaning and

intention

intention, but the Dutch version shall be considered as the original.

In Witness whereof, we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Kanagawa, on the nine tenth day of March, of the Year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty third, corresponding to the Japanese Era, the fifteenth day of the second month, of the sixth Year of Ansei Hoitsdzi

Townsend Harris

[illegible]

The seals of

Mizuno Itikfonno cami

Hori Oribay no cami

Muragaki Awadzino cami

Kato Sio Zaiko

Conventie.

Daar het veertiende Artikel van het, tusschen de Verenigde Staten van Amerika en het Japansche Rijk, te Yedo gemaakte, en den negen en twintigsten dag van July een duizend acht honderd acht en vyftig geteekende Tractaat, inhoudt, dat de Ratificatien van gemeld Tractaat, op of voor den vierden dag van July, een duizend acht honderd negen en vyftig, in de stad Washington zullen worden verwisseld, en

Daar de Regering van Japan, uit hoofde van ernstige en gewigtige redenen, een uitstel heeft verzocht, voor den, tot het verwisselen der Ratificatien vastgestelden tyd, wy de ondergeteekende Gevolmagtigden, Zyn. na rype overweging overeengekomen, en hebben gesloten de volgende Conventie

Eerste

Eerste Artikel.

Wegens de voorgaande redenen, is eene kopij van het Tractaat, bevattende de Ratificatie van Zyne Majesteit den Taikoen van Japan, in handen vanden Consul Generaal der Verenigde Staten van Amerika gelaten, en dezelve zal door hem, wanneer hy van het verwisselen der Ratificatien te Washington, kennis heeft bekomen, aan de Japansche Regering teruggegeven worden.

Tweede Artikel.

Voordat de zending, dragende de Japansche Ratificatie te Washington, is aangekomen, zal geen Afgezantschap naar eenige vreemde Natie, Japan verlaten.

Derde Artikel.

De, op de vryheid

van

van handel, tusschen Amerikanen en Japanners, betrekking hebbende bepaling, van het derde Artikel van het Tractaat van Jedo, zal den eersten dag van July aanstaande, door de Japansche Regering, in alle gedeelten van het Rijk, worden openbaar gemaakt.

Vierde Artikel.

De Regering van Japan is overeengekomen, dat het afgezantschap gereed zal zyn, Jedo te verlaten, om naar de Vereenigde Staten van Amerika te gaan, den twee en twintigsten dag van February, en duizend, achthonderd en zestig.

Deze Convention is opgemaakt in Triplicaat, ieder afschrift zynde in de Engelsche, Japansche en Hollandsche talen, al de teksten dezelfde meening, en hetzelfde doel einde hebbende; maar de Hollandsche

tekst

tekst zal als de oorspronkelijke worden beschouwd.

Ter Oirkonde waarvan wij de ondergeteekende Gevolmagtigden, deze hebben geteekend en onze zachetten er op gesteld, te Kanagawa, den negentienden dag van Maart van het Jaar onzes Heeren, een duizend achthonderd negen en vyftig, en van de Onafhankelykheid der Verenigde Staten van Amerika, het drie en tachtigste, overeenkomende met de Japansche tydrekening, den vyftienden dag der tweede maand, van het zesde jaar van Ansei Hoitsdzi.

加藤正二郎殿

Townsend Harris

右證按の為免神奈川
まで
安政六年未二月十五日

水野筑後守
堀織部正
村垣淡路守

第四条

日本北使節ハ安政七年申九月晦日（千八百六十年十月廿二日）墨利加國へ行

たる其節文度用意ある（き）事を同意せり

此取極書を日本語英吉利和蘭語ニて三通ふるーその

證文を何れも同義なりとゆへ（ゑ）とも和蘭證文を以て證と

せ（ゑ）ー

日本ヨリ使節本条約ヲ持ク華盛頓府ヘ到着以前ヲ
他ノ國々ヘノ使節差ス事ヲ
第三条
日本亜墨利加両國人民ノ後優交易ヲ允テ
取極メ一条約三箇条ノ規定ハ未ル六月二日亜墨利加ノ
七月一日
國中ヘ觸示ヲヘ

第一条

前文の次第より日本大君の名と奥印を署せし条約の
寸通を亜墨利加合衆國のコンシュルセネラールに渡し
華盛頓於て本書為取替の知らせを得る上コンシュル
より日本政府へ返すべし

第二条

安政二年六月十九日 即千八百五十八年
日本と亜墨利加との仮条約の本書を同年六月五日
即千八百五十九年七月四日 又は其前華盛頓府ふおゐて取替をへ
日本政府障る事ありて其期を延る事を
故ふ来ふ名を記せ一双方委任の者決判仕次の箇条を
定む

江戸ふて調判せ一

Re. 27. July. Mr Munroe.

No. 14.

United States Consulate General at Simoda

March 24th, 1859.

Sir,

I visited Kanagawa in the month of January last, for the purpose of selecting a suitable place for the buildings of American citizens, who might desire to reside there, after the 4th of July next.

On the 2d instant I again went there, and on these two occasions I obtained full information, as to the eligibility of the different sites for buildings.

The town of Kanagawa is built on a single street, some three miles in length. For two thirds of its distance, the street is under a steep bluff, that approaches so nearly to the waters edge, that only

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.

Secretary of State

Washington

only room for buildings of a small size can be found.

The remaining part is more favorable, as the bluff recedes from the street almost at right angles, leaving level ground sufficiently large, to accommodate all the Foreigners, that will settle there for years.

The Town is built on the To-ky-do or East Road of Japan. This road is the great route of travel between Yedo and the Southern part of the Empire, and I am told, that a full moiety of the travel of the whole Kingdom passes over it.

I at once saw, that it was important to our Countrymen, who should come here, for the purposes of trade, that they should be placed, either on the To-ky-do, or in immediate proximity to it.

In all parts of the Harbour (save one), the flats are wide, varying from 480 yards up to 900 yards, to where the water is four feet deep, at low tide.

At.

At Yokuhama, which is on the south East side of the Harbour no flats exist, and boats can readily land at all times of tide; the ground is level, and well calculated for building purposes, and it is somewhat nearer to the anchorage for ships, than any other spot. Unfortunately this place is full five miles from the Tokyido, and more than seven miles from the centre of Kanagawa.

Three wide pieces of water (all at present without bridges) and a steep hill are in the route from Yokuhama to the Tokyido, the road at the present time is a mere footpath and quite impracticable on horseback. The position of the residents at this place would be almost as isolated as that of the Dutch at Decima, before we opened the gates for them, and no trade could be hoped for, except from those, who would go there, expressly for the purpose of buying or selling.
I belive, that the law, that trade

will

will follow population, and that population will not follow trade, to be as applicable in Japan, as it has been found to be in other parts of the world, and for that reason, I placed Yokuhama out of consideration.

The next place, to be considered is in the Town, and about 500 yards from the most Eastern part of the bluffs. There are but few houses on the ground and those are of very trifling value - In front of this place, (which for distinction, I will call N: 1) the length of wharf required, to secure 4 feet of water at low tide, is 580 yards, and the distance to the anchorage, or four fathoms of water is 1600 yards.

At the Eastern extremity of Kanagawa, another spot offers, which is also eligible, from the extent and nature of the ground. This spot, I designate as the Fort. The length of wharf required at this place, to secure four feet of water at low tide is 450 yards, and the distance from four fathoms of water is 1500

yards

yards.

I am of opinion that the making of a suitable road and the building of the bridges required, to open a proper communication between Yoku-hama and the Tokydo, will cost far more, than the building a suitable pier for the landing and shipment of goods at N: 1 or at the Port.

The difference of the expense of lighterage at Yokuhama or to N: 1 or the Port would be so very trifling, that it does not require notice.

I consider, that the having direct access to the vast crowds, who annually pass over the To-ky-do, to be so very important to the creation of a profitable commerce with this Country, that I should be inclined to prefer that access; even if it could only be obtained, at a much greater outlay, than will be required at the sites N: 1 or the Port.

The Japanese have for some months been quite solicitous, that

I should accept of Yokuhama, without going to Kanagawa, to examine the place thoroughly, and since my first visit, they have used every argument, they could command, to induce me, to agree to their wishes.

They urged, that it was impossible to give a site on the Tokydo for the residence of foreigners, as it was over this route, that the Princes, Nobles and high dignitaries of Japan travelled, in their semi annual journey to and from Yedo; that the presence of foreigners was so very objectionable, that it was out of their power to agree to any place so situated.

The third article of the Treaty of Yedo, after recapitulating the Towns and Harbours, that are to be opened, contains the following words. "In all the "foregoing Ports and Towns, American "citizens may permanently reside". &c. The Dutch words used

to

to express Ports and Towns "are
"havens en steden". The
Japanese insist that "steden"
means City only and not Town,
in our acceptation of the term.
They also allege, that, in as much
as there is no "City" at Kanagawa,
they must fall back on the other
term of "Port", and thereby they have
a perfect right to assign Yokuhama,
as the future place of residence of
the Americans.

I answered them, that their
definition of the word "Steden"
was erroneous, that it was true
that all Cities were Towns (Steden)
but, that it did not follow, that
all Towns were Cities; but even
granting their definition to be
correct and that we must fall
back on the word "Port" (haven)
still they would be required to
concede a suitable place, where
suitable conveniences for trade
could be found. I added,
that their references to the feelings

of

of their Princes and Nobles evinced a hostile spirit, that I regretted to see, and that if they allowed themselves to be guided by such sentiments that difficulties of a very grave character could not fail to arise

Among the reasons the Japanese have urged for the immediate selection of the future residence of Americans at Kanagawa, they alledged that they wished to erect their Custom House and other buildings, and that one thousand persons, comprising large merchants, manufacturers, &. &. had applied for leave to remove to Kanagawa, and that they wished all these Persons, to erect their buildings, before the day fixed for opening the Port. Finding that I could not be induced to accept of ~~Kanagawa~~ Yokohama, they suddenly informed me, that as no action was actually required, before the 4th of July next, they would postpone any further consideration of the subject until that time.

They

They probably feel, that they cannot be, in a worse position than, than now, and are willing to trust to the chapter of accidents, as to the future.

I have felt it proper to give you, this statement of this matter, so that whoever may have the future settlement of this question, may have all the facts, that I possess.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant.

Townsend Harris

Consul General

No 14. T. Harris - Simoda. 24 March. 1859

U. S. Consulate General

Simoda March 24/59

Townsend Harris.

No 14

No Enclosures

Received.

Relating to selection of place of residence at Kanagawa. Leave is unsettled until July next.

Re- 27 July. Mr Marcy

No: 15.

United States Consulate General at Simoda.

March 28th, 1859.

Sir,

I transmit herewith, numbered 1, copy of a letter addressed to Captain W. B. Nicholson, Commander of the United States Steamer Mississippi, requesting him, to give me a passage in his ship to Nagasaki. No. 1

I think it important, that I should have some personal knowledge of the Harbour and Town, in view of possible action on my part, being required in the settlement of the place to be occupied by American Citizens at that place.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.

Secretary of State,

Washington

Copy.

Official.

United States Consulate General at Simoda.

March 28th. 1859.

Sir,

I think it important to the interests of the United States in this Country, that I should visit the Port of Nagasaki, and I have to request you, to give me a passage, in the ship under your command, provided you can do so, consistently, with the public service.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant

(Signed) Townsend Harris

Consul General

To Captain

W. C. Nicholson

U. S. Steamer Mississippi

Simoda

Enclosure

with despatch N. 15.

Letter to Captain
W. C. Nicholson

N: 1.

Simoda March 28/57.

No. 15. T. Harris - Simoda - 28 March. 1859

Simoda March 28/59.

Townsend Harris

No: 15.

1 Enclosure

Received -

Application for the
Mississippi to leave
for Nagasaki.

Re 27 July. Mr Mitford

N: 16.

United States Consulate General at Simoda

March 29th. 1859

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith duplicate of my N: 13, and also duplicate N: 1 of the Convention, made with the Japanese authorities on the 19th instant. N: 2

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General

To the Honourable Lewis Cass,

Secretary of State,

Washington

No. 16. T. Harris. Simoda. 29 March 1859.

U.S. Consulate General

Simoda March 29th. 1859

Townsend Harris.

No. 16.

Two Enclosures.

Recd

Covering duplicate of Convention.

Re 27 July. Mr Mayo.

Duplicate
N: 13.

United States Consulate General at Simoda
March 23d, 1859

Sir

The United States Steamer Mississippi, Captain W. C. Nicholson, arrived at this place on the 27th Ult., having been ordered here, by Flag officer Josiah Tattnall, for the purpose of conveying the Japanese Embassy, to the American Continent

In my dispatch N: 6 dated January 29th of this year, I informed the Department, that I had been verbally informed, that the Japanese Government desired to postpone the departure of their Embassy. A duplicate Copy of that dispatch will reach you with this.

As

To the Honorable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State

Washington

U.S. Consulate General

As no definite arrangements had been concluded, I went to Kanagawa in the Mississippi on the 2d. instant, and on my arrival there: I wrote to the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, informing him of the arrival of the Mississippi, and tendering her, to the Government, for the purpose before stated. I transmit herewith, numbered
58: 1 1, a copy of that letter.

On the evening of the 3d. instant four Commissioners arrived at Kanagawa, for the purpose of making a Convention, which should postpone the time, fixed for the exchange of the Ratifications, of the Treaty of Yedo.

I transmit herewith a Convention, which was signed on the 19d. instant.

The first Article states, that a ratified Copy of the Treaty had been placed in my hands. I found, after the Convention had been engrossed, that many days must elapse, before a ratified Copy of the Treaty of Yedo could be given to me, and to avoid

unnecessary

unnecessary delay at Kanagawa. I
accepted a letter from the Commissioners,
to the effect, that the Treaty was to be
ratified, as soon as possible, and
a copy of it, placed in my hands.
I transmit herewith, numbered 2. N: 2
Dutch and English versions of that letter.

The second Article provides,
that no Embassy shall be sent to any
Country, until after the arrival
of the Japanese Ambassadors at
Washington.

The Third Article provides,
that the clause of the third Article, of
the Treaty of Yedo, which relates to the
right of perfect free trade, between the
Japanese and Americans, shall be
published by the Japanese Government,
in all parts of the Empire, on the
first day of July next.

The fourth Article stipulates,
that the Embassy shall be ready to
embark at Yedo, on the 22d day of
February next.

The Japanese Commissioners
informed me, that they should overcome

all

all the difficulties, that stood in the way, and be ready for the departure of their Embassy, by the 25th. of October next.

My reasons for the insertion of the 22d. of February, in lieu of the 25th of October were, first; that the Government might have ample time, to provide a proper vessel for the service, and to make the requisite arrangements, at home.

Second; I desired that the Embassy should reach the United States, at a pleasant season of the year. I knew that, if it left here in October, it must approach our Atlantic Coast during the stormy and inclement months of December or January, while by leaving in February, it would reach Washington in May or June.

In this connexion I beg to refer you to my despatch N: 29. dated September 6th, 1858, and to ask an attentive perusal of the same.

In my despatch N: 8

dated

dated February 22d. of the present year, I informed you of an effort, made by the English, to procure an Embassy from this Government to England, either in advance of that to the United States or simultaneously with it. I think it probable, that those efforts will be renewed, and it was in view of that contingency, that I had the second article inserted.

I made a strong effort to introduce a clause, securing the full toleration of religion among the Japanese themselves, and it was this cause alone, that protracted the negociations, for some fifteen days.

Altho' I failed in this attempt, the labour will not be lost, the first blow has been struck, and the success of the measure is only a question of time, and in my opinion, the day is not distant, when it will be adopted.

I trust that my action on this point will be approved by you, and receive the approbation of the President.

The

The reasons that led to the desired postponement of the departure of the Embassy, were stated in my despatch N:6, dated January 29th. of this year.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris
Consul General.

The reasons that led to the desired postponement of the departure of the Embassy, were stated in my despatch N:6, dated January 29th. of this year.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris
Consul General.

Duplicate No. 13 T. Harris. Sisnoda 23 March.

with despatch N. 16.

Duplicate of my
despatch to the Depart=
ment N= 13.

N= 1.

Sisnoda March 23/59

Aan Zyne Excellentie
Townsend Harris, Gevolmagtigde
en Consul Generaal der Vereenigde
Staten van Amerika. enz. enz. enz.

Daar de, by deze, gesloten Conventie
inhoudt, dat eene Copy der Ratificatie
van het, den 19de dag der 7de maand
van het vyfde jaar van Ansei Nima,
te Jedo gesloten Traetaat tusschen het
Japansche Rijk en de Vereenigde Staten
van Amerika, met de dagteekening van
den 15de dag deze maand, in uwe
handen gesteld is, zullen wy schicken,
dat deze Ratificatie, zoo spoedig als
mogelyk opgemaakt zal worden, en
zal dezelve in Simoda door Nakamura
Dewano cami overhandigd worden,
doch het is vernomen, dat Gy in korten
tyd zult naar China gaan, dus zal
de Ratificatie, indien deselve na uwe
afwezigheid opgemaakt is, aan uwen
Vertegenwoordiger overhandigd worden,
en by die gelegenheid zal deze brief
teruggezonden worden; hetgeen wy als
eene bewys voor te stellen hebben.

Met

Met eerbied voorgesteld, den 15.de dag
der tweede maand van het 7ende jaar
van Ansei Heitsdzi.
(was getekend) Midzuno Tsikfgonokami
" Hori Uribenokami
" Muragaki Awadzinokami
" Kata Siozaba
For Dutch translation
" Moriyama Takitsiro-

English Translation.

To His Excellency Townsend Harris, Plenipotentiary and Consul General of the United States of America, &. &. &.

As the Convention, which has been concluded, contains that a copy of the Ratification of the Treaty, concluded at Yedo, between the Empire of Japan, and the United States of America, on the 19th day of the fifth month of the fifth year of Ansei Ima, under date of the 15th day of this month (March 19. 1859), has been delivered into your hands, we will arrange, that the above Ratification shall be executed, as soon as possible, and be delivered at Simoda by Nagamoora Dewano cami; but we have learnt, that within a short time you are going to leave for China, in this case, if the Ratification should be executed in your absence, the same will be delivered to your Representative, and on that occasion, the present letter will be returned, which we have

to

Inclosure
with despatch N: 13.

Letter from the
Japanese Commissioners

N: 2.

Kanagawa, March 19/59

to represent to you as a proof
that with respect
the second month
Amei, Hoitaroji.
(Signed) Niigumi
" Hori
" Murayama
" Kato
" Do
" Muriyama
A true translation

Copy.

United States Frigate Mississippi
Kanagawa March 2. 1859.

I have to inform Your Excellency of my arrival here, in the American Steamer Mississippi and to offer the use of this ship to the Government of Japan, for the purpose of conveying the Japanese Embassy to the United States.

I wish now to settle on the quarter, which Americans are to occupy at Kanagawa, and I have to request, that proper Persons may come to this place, to make the necessary arrangements.

I have the honor to be with respect

[Signed] Townsend Harris.
Consul General

To His Excellency Ota Bingono cami
Minister of Foreign Affairs
&. & &.

Yedo

On Enclosure

Enclosure

with despatch № 13.

Letter to the
Minister for Foreign
Affairs.

№ 1.

Kanagawa March 2/59

Convention

Whereas the fourteenth Article of the Treaty, made at Yedo, between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, and signed on the twenty ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, provides, that the Ratifications of the said Treaty, shall be exchanged at the City of Washington on or before the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, and

Whereas, the Government of Japan, owing to grave and weighty reasons, has requested the postponement of

the

the time, fixed for the exchange of Ratifications, we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, have, after due deliberation agreed upon and concluded the following Convention.

Article First.

For the foregoing reasons, a Copy of the Treaty, bearing the Ratification of His Majesty the Ty-coon of Japan, has been left in the hands of the Consul General of the United States of America, and the same shall be returned by him, to the Japanese Government, on his being informed of the exchange of Ratifications at Washington.

Article Second.

No Embassy shall leave Japan for any Foreign Nation, before the mission bearing the Japanese

Ratification

Ratification has arrived at Washington.

Article Third.

The clause of the Third Article of the Treaty of Yedo, relating to the freedom of trade, between Americans and Japanese, shall be made public, by the Japanese Government, in all parts of the Empire, on the first day of July next.

Article Fourth.

The Government of Japan has agreed, that the Embassy will be ready to leave Yedo for the United States of America on the Twenty second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

This Convention is executed in triplicate each Copy being in the English, Japanese and Dutch languages,

all

all the versions having the same meaning and intention, but the Dutch version, shall be considered as the original.

In Witness where of, we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Kanagawa, on the nine tenth day of March, of the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty third, corresponding to the Japanese Era, the fifteenth day of the second month of the sixth Year of Ansei Hitsdzi.

Townsend Harris

水野忠徳

Mizuno Kishimo no kami

Hori Oribuy no kami

Murayaki Awadzi no kami

Kato Siozabro

The seals of.

Convention.

Daar het vertiende Artikel van het, tusschen de Verenigde Staten van Amerika en het Japansche Rijk, te Jedo gemaakte, en den negen en twintigsten dag van July een duizend acht honderd acht en vyftig geteekende Tractaat, inhoudt, dat de Ratificatien van gemeld Tractaat, op of voor den vierden dag van July, een duizend, acht honderd, negen en vyftig, in de Stad Washington zullen worden verwisseld, en

Daar de Regering van Japan, uit hoofde van ernstige en gewigtige redenen, een uitstel heeft verzocht, voor den, tot het verwisselen der Ratificatien vastgestelden tyd, wy de ondergeteekende Gevolmagtigden, zyn, na rype overweging

overeen

overeengekomen en hebben gesloten de volgende Conventie.

Eerste Artikel.

Wijgens de voorgaande redenen is eene Copij van het Tractaat, bevattende de Ratificatie van Zijne Majesteit den Taikoen van Japan, in handen van den Consul Generaal der Vereenigde Staten van Amerika gelaten, en dezelve zal, door hem, wanneer hij, van het verwisselen der Ratificatien te Washington, kennis heeft bekomen, aan de Japansche Regering terug gegeven worden.

Tweede Artikel.

Voordat de zending, dragende de Japansche Ratificatie, te Washington is aangekomen, zal geen afgezantschap, naar eenige vreemde Natie, Japan verlaten.

Derde

3de Artikel.

De, op de vryheid van handel, tusschen Amerikanen en Japanners, betrekking hebbende bepaling van het derde Artikel van het Tractaat van Jedo, zal den ersten dag van July aanstaande, door de Japansche Regering, in alle gedeelten van het Ryk, worden openbaargemaakt.

4de Artikel.

De Regering van Japan, is overeengekomen, dat het Afgezantschap gereed zal zyn, Jedo te verlaten, om naar de Vereenigde Staten van Amerika te gaan, den twee en twintigsten dag van February, een duizend, acht honderd en zestig.

Deze Convention is opgemaakt in Triplicaat, ieder

afschrift

Afschrift zynde in de Engelsche,
Japansche en Hollandsche talen,
al de teksten dezelfde meening en
hetzelfde doeleinde hebbende, maar
de Hollandsche tekst zal als de oorspron-
kelyke worden beschouwd.

Ter Oirkonde waarvan,
wy de ondergetekende Gevolmagtigden,
deze hebben getekend en onze cachetten
er op gesteld, te Kanagawa, den negen-
tienden dag van Maart, van het Jaar
onzes Heeren, een duizend achthonderd
negen en vyftig, en van de onafhanke-
lykheid der Vereenigde Staten van Amerika,
het drie en tachtigste, overeenkomende
met de Japansche tydrekening, den
vyftienden dag der tweede maand
van het zesde jaar van Ansei Hitsdzi.

日本より後藤牛馬を始め
他の官人への送荷を受取
方三条

日本亜墨利加両国人の後患
を極め条約三箇条の External
より未る六月二日 亜墨利加の
七月一日

第四条

日本の使臣を接待する事（即十箇年目毎に一回宛）

行なふ事（其以前と雖も必要と認むるときは）

此条約書を日本語を以て講和する事（其

後文字の違ひより生ずる疑義なきことを

を）

安政元年六月廿日（即千八百五十四年七月廿九日）江戸にて調印せし
日本と亜墨利加との仮条約の本書の写本
（即千八百五十四年七月四日）又は其次第書幷に
なをとゝも日本政府陸る事あるべきにより其初を
処る事を申あり故に本条に名を記せし処なり
の者決判の上次に国家を記す

第一条

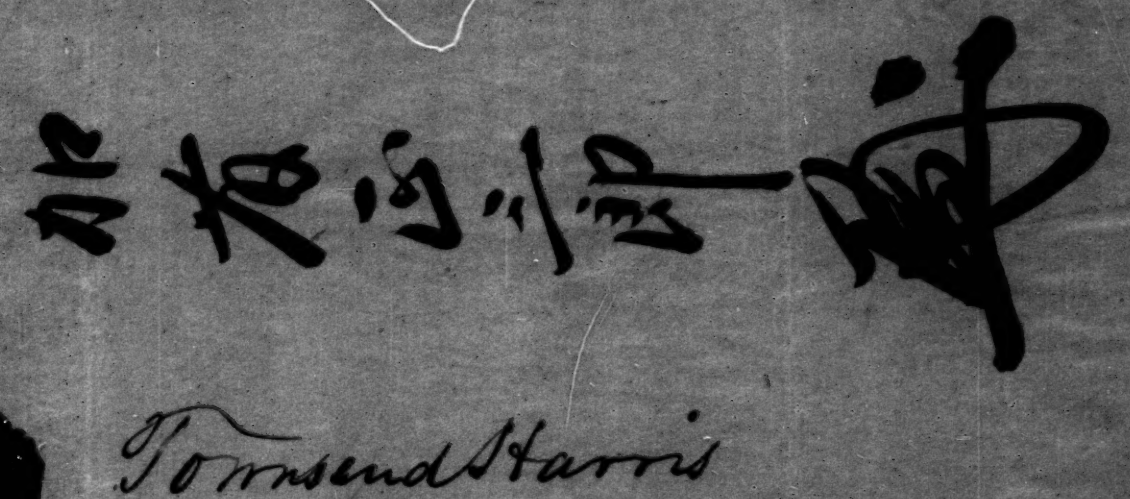
第二条の次条および日米共同宣言の第一条の規定と異なる規定を含む千九百五十一年九月八日にサンフランシスコ市で署名された日本国との平和条約第四条(a)の適用に関する問題は、両国政府間の外交経路を通じて解決されるものとする。

第二条

右後援のため神奈川おいて両氏より後人名列
するもの也

安政六年未六月十晋

水野筑後守
坂倉織部正
村垣淡路守



Re 2d June. Mr Abbott.

No: 17.

United States Consulate General at Simoda.

March 31. 1859.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit you herewith return of fees for the Quarter ending March 31: 1859 as required by Circular No: 6, dated June 1: 1858.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Return of Fees received at the Consular Agency of the United States at Simoda from January 1st to March 31st 1859 inclusive

Name of Consular officer	Where located	Quarter ending March 31st. 1859	Quarter ending June 30. 1859	Quarter ending September 30. 1859	Quarter ending December 31. 1859	Remarks
Townsend Harris	Simoda	$ 2.97				

United States Consulate General at Simoda
March 31st. 1859

Townsend Harris
Consul General.

Enclosure

with despatch № 17

Quarterly return

of fees.

№ 1.

Sisnoda March 31/59

No. 17. T. Harris - Simoda - 31 March, 1859.

United States Consulate General

Simoda March 31/59

Townsend Harris.

No: 17.

With one enclosure.

Received,

With return of fees.

Re 28 June Mr Marcoe.

No 18

United States Consulate General at Simoda

March 31st 1859.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith, return of the arrival and departure of American vessels for the quarter ending this date.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant.

Townsend Harris

Consul General.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass

Secretary of State

Washington.

United States Consulate General

Quarterly Return of the arrival and departure of American Vessels at the United States Consulate at Simoda. from the 1st of January to the 31st of March 1859

No.	Date		Class	Name	Tonnage	When from	When built	Where built	Where belonging	When bound	Owners	Masters	Cargo										
													Inwards						Outwards				
	Month	day											Where produced	Where manufd	Description	Quantity	Value	Where produced	Where manufd	Description	Quantity	Value
1	January	21	Bark	Nancy	504 64/95	Ningpo	1855	New York	New York	Hakodade	Ed. H. R. Leyman & other	Wm. A. Fletcher	China	China	Sugar	unknown	$30.000					

United States Consulate General at Simoda
March 31st 1859

Consul General

Inclosure

with despatch № 18.

Quarterly report of

arrival & departure

№ 1.

No. 18. T. Harris - Simoda - 31 March 1859

U. S. Consulate General
Simoda March 31. 1859

Townsend Harris

No 18

1 Enclosure

Receive.

With quartely report
of arrival & departure

Re: 28 June, the Mikado.

No: 19

United States Consulate General at Simoda.

March 31. 1859.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith, my account of disbursements, made under the fund of contingent Expenses in Japan, during the quarter ending this date, showing a balance in my hands of $ 885.60 eight hundred fifty eight 60/100 Dollars.

As to the item of two Pistols presented to the Tycoon of Japan and Kukoona late Chief of the Treasury at Simoda, I beg to refer the Department, to my despatch No: 3, dated January 4th of this year

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General

To the Honorable Lewis Cass

Secretary of State

Washington

U. S. Consulate General

No. 19 - T. Harris - Shimoda - 31 March 1859

U. S. Consulate General

Simoda March 31/59

Townsend Harris

No 19

1 Enclosure

Received.

With quarterly account
of contingent expenses
in Japan

Re- 28. June. Mr Marshall.

No: 20.

United States Consulate General at Simoda

March 31. 1859.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith my account of disbursements for an Interpreter, for his services from January 1 to March 31st 1859, showing a balance to the debt of that account of $341.09 three hundred & forty one 09/100 dollars.

For more than two years I have constantly addressed the Department on this subject, and I feel greatly embarrassed, by not having received any answers, as to the manner, in which I am to reimburse myself.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Consul General

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.

Secretary of State

Washington

U. S. Consulate General
Simoda, March 31/59

Townsend Harris

No: 20.

With 1 Enclosure.

Received.

With quarterly account of payment to Interpreter.

No 20. T. Harris - Simoda - 28 March, 1859

Re 3d Aug. Mr Marsh.

No 20
U S Consulate Genl
Nagasaki April 21st 1857

Sir

I have availed myself of the opportunity of visiting this place in the U S Steamer Mississippi, Capt. Nicholson Commander, for the purpose of informing myself as to the most eligible Site for the residences of American Citizens, who may wish to reside here.

On my arrival I found a number of american vessels in the Harbour & several Americans who, in anticipation of the New Treaty, had, with their accustomed energy, already come here for business purposes.

I had an interview with the Governor of this place shortly after my arrival, and I am happy to state, that my intercourse with him has been of the most agreable kind.

The authorities have readily granted my request that temporary accommodation should be given to

To
The Honorable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington

our

U. S. Consulate Genl

our Countrymen now here, or those who may hereafter arrive before the finial Settlement of the quarter which they are to occupy-

I also found some difficulties had arisen with regard to the exchange of our coin, and as to exportation of certain articles.

These difficulties were at once remedied on my making a representation to the Governor.

I found that some disorders had arisen from the misconduct of sailors on shore, and that the absence of any authorised agent of the United States, caused much inconvenience not only to the Americans here, but to the Japanese Authorities.

Under these circumstances I felt called on to appoint an acting Consul, and after mature consideration I appointed Mr John G. Walsh, a native and citizen of the State of New York to that office. I presented Mr Walsh to the Governor who received him with great courtesy and cordiality. The Governor assured me that it was a great relief to him to Know that a Consul was in Nagasaki to attend to the affairs of the Americans.

As Mr Walsh has no

copy of the Consular instructions. I should respectfully recommend that a copy should be sent out by mail and addressed to him to the care of Messrs Russell & Co Hong Kong. The requisite Books &c for the Consulate might be shipped from New York and consigned to Messrs Russell & Co Hong Kong.

The commerce that has been developed at this place, since last September gives a promising hope of an advantageous business with this Country, as the resources for that purpose prove to be far more extensive than they were supposed to be.

I feel it due to Captain Nicholson to express to you my deep sense of the Kindness and courtesy with which he has treated, me, and to inform you of his prompt acquiescence in seconding me, in all matters connected with the Public Service.

My intercourse with the officers of our Navy has always been of the most agreeable Kind, and I have ever obtained a cordial cooperation in all matters where the honor or interests of our Country was concerned.

I

No 20. T. Harris. Nagasaki - 21 April 1859 -

I have the honor to
transmit herewith
Very respectfully
Your obt. Servt
Townsend Harris
Consul General

US Consulate General
Nagasaki April 21. 1859

Townsend Harris

Received

Visit to Nagasaki,
appointment of Mr
John G Walsh as acting
Consul at that place

Rec'd 3 Aug't

No 21

US Consulate General
Nagasaki April 26th 1859.

Sir

The state of my health has
caused me much solicitude for the
last two years.

The US. Steamer Mississippi
arrived at Simoda on the 27th of
February last, when I placed myself
under the Medical Care of Surgeon
J. L. Fox of the Navy, and I have
benefitted by his advice

I transmit herewith, No 1. Copy of a No 1
letter addressed to me by Surgeon Fox. on the
subject of my case, and I respectfully
ask your perusal of it.

In compliance with the recommendation
of Doctor Fox, I shall proceed, tomorrow, in
the Mississippi to China, and shall
return to my post of duty at Simoda,
not later than the 20th of June

I hope that you will be pleased to
sanction my action in this matter

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris
Consul General

The Honorable
Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State.
Washington

US Consulate General

No. 21. T. Harris - Nagasaki 26 April 1859

US Consulate General
Nagasaki April 26/59
Townsend Harris

1 Enclosure

Received

Relating to the health
of the writer

U.S.S. Mississippi
Nagasaki April 16th 1859

Dear Sir

Your letter of this date requesting my professional opinion and advice, upon your condition of health I have received.

I believe you to be altogether correct in the opinion you have formed of the nature of your complaints, and the causes inducing them.

You are suffering from dyspepsia dependant upon disordered biliary secretions which again are consequent upon climate and the isolated life, your duties have compelled you to lead the last three years.

I have no hesitation in advising a change of scene and relaxation from labor, as the remedy imperatively indicated, and I would suggest that you improve the opportunity now offered of a passage to China by the Mississippi now in these waters, and that you remain there so long as your duties will admit.

Pursuing this course and having the benefit of medical

advice of which you are entirely deprived while upon your station. I have no doubt of complete restoration to your usual health.

On the other hand, if you remain in Japan, I think, you have much to apprehend during the ensuing Summer months.

Entertaining the views I do, if your health, and that the only remedial treatment is the one I have advised permit me to say I think it is a duty you owe yourself, your friends, & your country that you adopt it.

Very Sincerely Yours
(Signed) John L. Fox
Surgeon U. S. Navy

Hon. Townsend Harris
Consul General
Japan

with Despatch
No 21.

April 11th 1839

Letter from Surgeon
John L Foy. U.S.N

Re- 3d Aug: to mistake.

No 22

US Steamer Mississippi
Shanghai May 9th 1859

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you of my arrival at this place, on the 1st instant, and that my health has improved since my departure from Nagasaki.

The American Citizens in China, are anxious to enter promptly into the new field of Commerce, which is opened to their enterprise by the Treaty of Yedo, and one, naturally, very anxious to know the exact stipulations of that instrument,

Althó' I am without any dispatches from the Department of a later date than August of last-year, Yet I learn that the Treaty has been ratified by the Senate, and approved by the President.

Acting under this belief, I have thought that no inconvenience would arise from the publication of the Treaty, and that it would be advantageous to all our Citizens in this part of the World.

I therefore gave a copy of it to Mr Thomas Walsh of this place, with permission to publish it in the Newspaper printed here

To

The Honorable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington

and

and the publication was accordingly made on the 7th instant

I trust my action in this matter will receive your approval.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris
US Consul General. Japan

Dec

at Shanghae May 9th 1859

Townsend Harris

No 22

Received

Concerning the publication
of the Treaty of Yedo.

Rec.d Sept. 1 Mankoe

No 24.

US Steamer Mississippi
Shanghai May 31st. 1859.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No 9. dated Dec.r 20th. which informs me, that the Treaty negociated by me, with the Japanese Government had been ratified, without amendment.

The terms used by you, in expressing your approval of the course pursued by me, in Conducting the negociations, which preceded the Treaty, are extremely gratifying, and I shall endeavor to retain the favorable opinion you are pleased to entertain, of my conduct.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant.
Townsend Harris

To
The Honorable Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington.

No. 24. T. Harris. Shanghae. 31 May. 1859.

Shanghae May 31st. 1859.

Townsend Harris

Received

Acknowledging receipt of
Department dispatch
No 9. dated. Dec 20th. 1858

Recd Sept 1 Mr Harkness

No 25.

U S Steamer Mississippi
Shanghae May 31st 1869

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No 1. dated January 19th in which you inform me, that the President, by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has seen pleased to appoint me Minister Resident, of the United States, in the Empire of Japan.

I am very sensible of the trust and confidence reposed in me, by the President, in appointing me to this high and responsible office, and I will earnestly labour, with all my humble abilities, to merit this flattering mark of his approbation of my past services.

I received with the foregoing despatch, my Commission, together with a copy of the printed Personal instructions to Diplomatic Agents of the United States, and a letter of Credence, seen addressed to the Emperor of Japan, with an

To

The Honorable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington.

office

Office Copy of the same.

I have duly noted your instructions regarding the applications of the funds, for which you sent me duplicate Letter of Credit, on the Bankers of the United States, in London.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
Townsend Harris

No 25. T. Harris - Shanghae. 31 May. 1859

Shanghae May 31st. 1859.
Townsend Harris

Received

Acknowledging receipt of
Commission as Minister
Resident &c &c &c

Recd Sept 1.

Mr Markoe
Mr Abbot
Mr Yancey

No 26.

US Steamer Mississippi
Shanghae June 6th 1859.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the r.
receipt of your dispatch No 2. dated February 17th
in which you inform me, that Communications r.
have been received by the Department, containing
charges, highly derogatory to the character of W.
E E Rice, US Commercial agent at Hakodadi,
and you direct me to enquire into the truth of
the charges, and to communicate the result of
my investigations to the Department, as speedily
as may be practicable.

I do not think that it will be in my power
to visit Hakodadi, for some months to come, I r.
therefore give you the substance of some r.
statements that have been made to me r.
regarding the conduct of W. Rice.

1. The Japanese Authorities state, that W Rice
claimed, by virtue of his office of Commercial Agent,
to have the exclusive right of furnishing all supplies

To The Honorable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington.

that

that might be required, by Vessels visiting the Port of Hakodadi, and that he did exercise that right up the Month of August 1858.

2. That Mr Rice charged $10. for Pilotage to the Ships arriving at Hakodadi, while he paid to the Pilots $7.50 for a part of the time, and at last, only paid $5. for the service. — The Japanese state, that Mr Rice claimed these sums in the name of his Government, saying, it was for the support of Hospitals &c

This matter was explained to me by Mr. R. as follows. Observing a want of proper buoys to mark some dangerous spots in the Harbour, he requested the Governor to have them put down, which the Governor refused to do. — Mr. R then placed the requisite buoys at his own expense, and the sums deducted from the Pilotage, were intended to cover his outlay for that purpose.

3. The Officers of the US Steamer Mississippi state, that Mr Rice represented to the Japanese Authorities, that he had been Governor of the State of Maine, and a high officer in the U.S. Army; that his rank was higher than that of the Commodore of the U.S. Squadron in these Seas; and that he was independant

of

of, and superior to, the US Consul General in Japan; that when the Japanese were informed that such claims were unfounded, Mr Rice was greatly lowered in their estimation.

4. The same Officers state, that when Mr Rice heard that the Japanese had been informed, that his real rank was lower than that of any i. Commissioned officer of the US Navy, he was very violent, and used language highly unbecoming an Officer of the United States, and among other things, said, that he would horsewhip the person who had made such representations to the Japanese.

5 ... The same persons also state, that Mr Rice forbade the Japanese selling any intoxicating liquors to American Seamen, which a person in his employ, named Frederick, living in the same house with Mr R, sold such liquors to the Seamen, charging them an extravagant price for the same

6. From the same source, I learn, that the above named Frederick, sold tickets of i. admission, to Houses of ill fame, to Sailors, charging $5 for the same; it was also stated that no persons could gain admission to those houses, unless they were furnished with tickets, procured from the before named Frederick.

7.

No. 26. T. Harris - Shanghai - 6 June, 1859 -

7. The Officers of the Mississippi had no doubt that Mr R was cognisant of the transactions noted, under the heads 6 and 7. and that the same were for his benefit.

In writing the foregoing statements, I have confined myself strictly to the facts communicated to me, purposely omitting some very strong expressions regarding Mr. R, and his Conduct,

Mr Rice was my guest at Simoda, from the 11th. of last November to the 3d. of February: It is due to him to say, that during that period, he Conducted himself with perfect propriety, & when he left me he carried with him my good will and esteem. and it is with unfeigned regret that I write this despatch

I shall forward to Mr Rice Copies of this Correspondence

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris

Shanghai June 6th 1859
Townsend Harris
Received
Relating to charges against E E Rice. Ald Commercial Agent at Hakodadi
No 26.

Recd Sept. 1 + Mr Marcy

No 27.

US Steamer Mississippi
Shanghai June 8th 1859.

Sir

The Treaty of Yedo declares that Americans committing offences in Japan, shall be tried by the American Consular Authorities, and punished according to American Laws.

In my dispatch, Covering the Convention of Simoda, dated June 1857, I had the honor of calling the attention of the Department to the necessity of extending the provisions of the Act of August 11th 1848, to the Empire of Japan.

I cannot learn that this Act has been so extended, and this want of information, causes me no little embarassment.

There will probably be a considerable number of American Vessels in the Ports of Japan soon after the 4th of next July, and it is hardly to be expected, that offences will not be committed, which will call for the exercise of Judicial powers, by the Consular Authorities.

To. The Honorable Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

I.

I am aware, that Chancellor Kent, and other high legal Authorities hold, that a Treaty is the highest law known; but whether this is to be considered as between Nations only, or, whether it would justify the Consular action, which is required by our Treaty stipulations, is the point which causes my embarassment.

A refusal to Comply with our Treaty stipulations in this behalf, would inflict a wound on our National honor, and seriously affect the high character for justice and probity, which the United States now eminently hold, in the estimation of the Japanese Government.

After mature deliberation, I have concluded to act as though the Law of 1848 had been extended to Japan, and I trust that the President will be pleased to recommend Congress to pass an Act of indemnity (if necessary) in favor of the Consular Authorities in Japan, for all Acts performed by them within the limits of the Law referred to.

I respectfully request you to inform me, as early as posible, of your views as to the propriety of my intended course.

It is proper to state, that it is not my intention to carry into effect any penalties, beyond those inflicted for misdemeanors, - All other cases will be

held

held for your instructions.

Trusting that my intended action in this matter will receive your approval

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

No 27. T. Harris. Shanghai - 8 June. 1859

Shanghae June 8th 1859

Townsend Harris

Received

Important. relating to the exercise of Judicial powers by the Consuls in Japan

Recd Sept. 1. † Mr. Marker

No. 28.

Sir. Shanghai June 11th 1859.

Flag Officer Tattnall has kindly ordered the Steamer Mississippi, to convey me back to Japan, and I shall depart for my post of duty on, or before the 15th instant.

My health has greatly improved since my departure from Nagasaki, and I trust I shall be able to reenter on the discharge of my duties with renewed vigor.

The North China Herald of the 4th instant i., contains a paragraph, to the effect, that a change of Ministry has recently occurred in Japan. — But little credit is to be given to any reports i. contained in the China Newspapers, and in all matters relating to Japan, their statements are i. rarely reliable. —— If, however, it should be true, that a change has taken place, it cannot injure our affairs, as it would again bring into power the Liberal Party, with which I negociated the Treaty of Yedo; and such a change would be very agreeable to me, as I have a number of Personal friends, among the leading men of that Party.

To The Honorable
Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris

No 28. T. Harris, Shanghae - 11 June. 1859

Shanghae June 11th 1859.

Townsend Harris

Received

Proposed return to Japan,
rumor of change in the
Japanese Ministry.

No 19. Octo. Mr Mason
No 29

Legation of the United States
Nagasaki June 21st 1859

Sir

I arrived at this place in the U.S. Ship Mississippi, on the 17th instant, having been absent from my post of duty for fifty one days, for the reason that I had the honor to forward to you in my dispatch No 21. dated April 26th 1859.

The Mississippi will leave for Simoda, as soon as she has finished coaling which will probably be in one or two days.

The article of Coals shows the value of our Treaty with Japan, as our steamers are readily and abundantly supplied, at a saving of quite two thirds of the cost of Coals, sent out from the US. to our Naval depots in China.

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Your obedient Servt
Townsend Harris

To
The Honorable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington

No. 29. T. Harris - Nagasaki 21 June 1859

Nagasaki June 21st 1859.

Townsend Harris

No 29.

Received

Return to Japan — absent fifty one days —

Coals abundant and cheap at Nagasaki

No. 1. Desp. from Mr. Portman, No 10

Dupl

Legation of the United States
Simoda June 29th 1859

No 1 Desp 2 Jan 7—
No 2 Desp 6 Jan 8—

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you, that I arrived at this place, on the 27th instant.

I found that no vessels had arrived at Simoda during my absence, nor had anything occurred that called for action on my part.

As the Treaty of Yedo provides that the President of the United States may appoint a diplomatic Agent, to reside at Yedo, and as you did not give me any instructions as to the place of my residence, I have apsumed that you wish me to be governed by the provisions of the Treaty in that respect, and I

To

The Honorable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Legation of the United States
Simoda June 29th 1859.
Townsend Harris

No 30

Received

Removal of Legation to Yedo. — Appointment of E. May Dorr. as Acting Consul at Kanagawa.

21:39. T. Harris - Letter

Rec'd Oct. Mr Morton
No 31

Legation of the United States
Kanagawa July 4th 1859

Sir

On my arival at this place, on the 31st ult I found that the Japanese had erected a large number of Public buildings, and houses for their Traders at Yokahama, evidently intending to have that place selected as the place of residence of American Citizens, and other Foreigners.

In my dispatch No 14. dated March 24th 1859. I had the honor to give you a detailed account of this place, with my objections to it.

The Japanese haves constructed roads and wharves at a large expense, and haves shortened the road to Kanagawa

2

The Honorable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington

Legation of the United States

to about 3 miles American Measure.
— But this does not remove the material objections to the place, for in point of fact, it can only be considered as a new Desima.

Mr Dorr, our acting Consul, had a number of interviews with the Authorities of Kanagawa on the subject of the quarter to be occupied by our citizens at that place, and, finding that they could only offer Yokahama for that purpose, he declined accepting it, and referred the matter to me.

Afterwards, the Authorities gave Mr Dorr a Temple in Kanagawa, as a temporary residence; and by the kind assistance of Captain Nicholson, he was able to hoist his Flag at noon this day, again securing a precedence in date for our Flag in this Country. — The National Salute at noon of this day, was a fortunate coincidence, as it was received

by the Japanese, at large, as an honor conferred on the Consular Flag.

The day following my arrival, I discovered a measure on the part of the Japanese authorities, which will effectually destroy all beneficial commercials operations, if it is carried into effect.

The silver coin of Japan is called the Itzebu, and in weight, it equal to $\frac{6}{25}$ of a Mexican dollar, and it represents 1600 of their copper coins, called Seni: — The Treaty provides, that for the period of one year after the opening of each Port, that the Japanese Government will give to Americans, Japanese coin, in exchange for the coin of the Americans, of the same description, equal weights being given, and no discount taken for seeinage.

They have struck a new coin which they call half

an Itzebu, two of which have the exact weight of a Mexican silver dollar, but the value in trade, of two of these new peices is no more than that of the old Itzebus, as only 1600 sen are given in exchange for them, and they will not purchase any more Japanese merchandize, than the old coin.

This involves a loss on all our coin, paid to the Japanese, of sixty eight per cent on its value. I learn that this new coin is only to be used for transactions with Foreigners, and that, when the Japanese holders of the new coin, desire to make payments among themselves, they must take it to the Treasury, where they receive an old Itzebu, for two of the new peices. This would give the Japanese Government a profit of two hundred and twelve and one half per cent on the operation.- and if carried out, would drive all the merchants to a mere

barter trade, a thing that is always expensive and troublesome, and is an insuperable obstacle to any profitable commerce.

I shall take a firm and uncompromising stand in relation to this matter, and I am assured by Mr. Alcock, H.B.M. Consul General, and Mr. de Graffe Von Polsbrouk, the Dutch Consul, that they coincide in opinion with me, and that they will cordially act with me, not only in this behalf, but also in relation to the Foreign Quarter at Kanagawa.

I regret to inform you, that Mr. Heusken, my Dutch Interpreter left me this afternoon, without giving me a single day to provide a substitute.

I have strong suspicions, as to the means that were used to induce Mr. H. to act in a manner so contrary to the rules of propriety and integrity, and to leave this Legation, at a most

important juncture, and in a manner as well calculated to embarass and injure the interests of the United States; but, as they are only suspicions, I do not feel warranted, in giving you any particulars, until what is now suspicion, shall become ascertained fact. I cannot obtain an Interpreter, at once, but I shall use all possible efforts to procure such temporary aid, as will prevent injury to our affairs in this Country.

I feel greatly grieved at this sudden parting with a person, to whom I had become much attached, and who had been my sole companion, during my weary solitude in this Country.

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Your obt. Servt.

Townsend Harris

No 31. T. Harris - Kanagawa. 4 July - 1859 -

Kanagawa. July 4th. 1859

Townsend Harris

No. 31.

Received

Refusal to grant residence to Americans at Kanagawa - injurious alteration of the value of Coin -

The Dutch Interpreter has suddenly left the employ of the United States,

Rec'd 19. Oct. Mr Marshall.
No 32

Legation of the United States
Yedo July 11th 1859

Sir

I landed in this city on the 7th instant, and took up my temporary residence in a Temple, which the Japanese offered me for that purpose.

On leaving the Mississippi, I received a salute of 17 guns and the yards of the ship were manned.

Captain Nicholson and fifteen officers of the Mississippi attended me when I landed, and became my guests for three days. I wish to express to you the deep sense I entertain of the great kindness and courtesy with which I have been treated by Captain Nicholson, during the four months that I was his guest on board

2

The Honorable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington

his ship. In all matters connected with the Public Service, I always found him ready and willing to aid me, and he promptly granted all my requests in that respect.

The English Consul General, Rutherford Alcock Esquire, on learning that I had no interpreter, very kindly placed the services of Mr. Cowan, at my disposal, and altho' Mr. Cowan is only temporarily at Yedo, yet I trust I shall be able to procure a competent person before he leaves this city.

As soon as I get my house arranged so as to receive official visits, I shall enter on the questions concerning the place of residence of American Citizens at Kanagawa, and the currency... I hope ultimately to succeed in arranging these matters in a proper manner, but some delay is inevitable, and I fear our

Countrymen here, will become impatient under it. - I can only assure you that my best efforts shall not be wanting to secure a just settlement of the questions, as speedily as possible.

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Your obt Servt

Townsend Harris

No 32. T. Harris - Yedo - 11 July 1859.

Yedo July 11th 1859

Townsend Harris

No 32

Received

Landing at Yedo - Kind
Conduct of Capt. Nicholson. U.S.N.
- British Consul General
gives the temporary assistance
of Mr Cowan, as Dutch
Interpreter

No. 3 Desp. Mr Abbot - Market.

No: 33.

Legation of the United States
Yedo, July 18. 1859.

Sir,

I have the honor of transmitting you herewith, certified copy of Inventory of articles, transfered from the United States Consulate General at Simoda to the Consulate at Kanagawa, numbered 1, and No: 1
Inventory of articles transferred to this Legation numbered 2. No: 2

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

To the Honorable Lewis Cass,
Secretary of State,
Washington

Yedo July 11th 1859.

Inventory of property,
transferred from the late United States Consulate General at Simoda to the Legation at Yedo.

1 Iron safe (salamander)
1 Letter press,
1 inkstand, 1 pair of scissors, 2 paper clips, 1 ruler, 1 tinfolder, 1 pounce box, 1 paper pincers, pens, paper, envelopes, silk tape, 1 date cast.
1 large silk flag.
1 book of correspondence to Department
1 book of miscellaneous correspondence,
1 book of passports,
1 Register of official letters sent.
1 Register of official letters received.
Files of correspondence and documents received.
1 Wheaton's elements of International Laws.

United States Legation at Yedo.
July 18th 1859

Townsend Harris

Enclosure

with despatch No. 33.

Inventory of Consular property transferred to Legation

No 2.

Leeds July 18. 1857.

Copy.

Received from Townsend Harris the undermentioned Articles, the property of the United States Consulate General at Simoda.

(signed) E. M. Dorr.

Inventory of Consular Property United States Consulate June 27. 1859.

1 Seal Press.
1 Consular Seal,
1 Twine box.
2 Boxes of seal wafers.
2 Quills.
1 Bunting flag.
1 Boat flag
Arms of the United States.
1 Record of quarterly statement of fees,
1 Book of returns and fees.
1 Record of arrival and departure of Am. vessels.
1 Ship's daily journal
2 Books of marine extended Protests.
2 Marine note of protest book.
1 book of protest &.
1 Seamen's Register
1 Record of Relief afforded destitute seamen

On closure

1 Invoicebook.
1 Book American Seamen relieved
10 volumes bound U. S. Laws.
8 volumes in sheets. Laws of United States.
1 Book Consular Instructions.
2 Commercial Relations. Vol. 3. 4.
1 Pamphlet list of fees
1 Black line sheet.
1 Package of Consulate Blanks forms.

United States Legation
Yedo July 18. 1859

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original document filed among the archives of this Legation.

Townsend Harris

Enclosure.

With despatch N: 33.

Inventory of
articles transferred
to Consulate at
Kanagawa

N: 1.

Yedo - July 18. 1859

U. S. Legation

Yedo July 18. 1859

Townsend Harris

№ 33.

2 Enclosures.

Received.

With Inventory
of articles transferred
from Consulate General

№ 33. T. Harris - Yedo - 18 July. 1859.

Rec 3d Dec Mr Marcoe.

N: 34.

Legation of the United States

Yedo July 22d, 1859

Sir.

I am happy to inform you, that the new silver coinage, by which the Dollar was reduced more than two thirds of its value, and to which I refered in my dispatch N: 31, dated on the 4th instant, was yesterday withdrawn, and the Dollar is now received in accordance with the Treaty.

In communicating this fact to me the Ministers informed me, that they had withdrawn the new coin provisionally, and that they desired to communicate with me on the subject,

I have no doubt of my being able to establish the folly of their proposed change, in

To the Honorable Lewis Cass

Secretary of State

Washington

in a fiscal point of view, to say nothing of their Treaty Stipulations in this behalf.

I had an interview with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs yesterday. The chief topic was in regard to the quarter to be occupied by our countrymen at Kanagawa. They finally agreed to order the Governors of that place, to examine and report on the places selected by Mr. Dorr our Consul, adding that they would again open the subject, when those reports were received.

No day has as yet been fixed for my audience of the Tycoon. The festivals of midsummer will occupy many days, during the next Japanese month, besides which, I am not anxious for it, during the present hot weather, as my position here cannot in any way be effected by it.

I find a strong contrast between the Conduct of the present ministry and that of their Predecessors. There is a marked difference in their cordiality and a perceptible coolness.

I shall be patient with them

and try to live down their prejudices, and hope ultimately to bring about a better state of feeling.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

No. 34. T. Harris - Yedo. 22 July - 1859 -

Rec 3d Sec Mr Markoe.

United States Legation
Yedo, August 10. 1859

No 35.

Sir,

I have the honor to
transmit herewith No 1 my account No 1
for Fees and salary from the 1st of January
to the 31 of March inclusive, and to
inform you, that I have drawn on the
Department in the prescribed form, for
nine hundred. sixty seven 4/100 Dollars,
which draft is supported by all the requisite
vouchers.

As I am now enabled to dispose
of my drafts in Japan, I shall in future
be able, to transmit my accounts
immediately after the close of each quarter.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris

To the Honorable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington

No 35. T. Harris. Yedo. 10 Aug.t 1859.

U. S. Legation

Yedo August 10/59.

Townsend Harris.

No 35.

1 Enclosure

Perriw.

Account for fees &
salary from the 1st of
Jan.y to the 31st of Dec.

Rec 3d Dec Mr Marcy

No: 36.

United States Legation
Yedo, August 11. 1859.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith No 1, Account for Contingent Expenses, for the quarter ending June 30th and to inform you, that I have drawn on the Department in the prescribed manner for $998. 71/100, which draft is supported by the required vouchers

It will be observed, that I have included in this a/c, the cost of the Articles, which were presented by me to His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and some of his Chief Officers in December 1857.

I have also charged a part of the extra expense, which attended my visit to Yedo, on that occasion, which expenses were in my opinion necessary to advance the object of my mission

and

To the Honorable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington

and were of a nature that I should not have incurred, had I not been charged, with so delicate and important a business. I wrote you on this subject, in my despatch N: 13, dated 11th September 1857 and I beg to refer you, to that document.

I have also charged office rent for the Consulate at Simoda at the rate of $ 200 per annum. I had the honor to address you on the subject of rent, in my despatch N: 23 dated October 23d 1857, to which I beg to refer you.

Not having received any reply to either of the foregoing despatches, I have construed your silence as an assent to my requests, and have charged the items accordingly, which I hope will meet with your approval.

It is due to myself to state, that my expenses during my visit to Yedo, were about $ 2000. and that the expenses of my Simoda establishment were not diminished $ 150. by my absence from that

Plan

place.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant.

Townsend Harris

Yedo August 11/59

Townsend Harris

No: 36.

1 Enclosure.

Remits

Account for contingent
Expenses for 2d quarter of
1859.

No. 36. T. Harris. Yedo 11 Aug. 1859.

Re 3d Desp Mr Marcy

No: 37.

United States Legation
Yedo, August 18. 1859

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated Washington May 5th, 1859 relating to the Captain of the Bark "Messenger Bird".

In obedience to your instructions, I have sent copies of the above letter and circular to the undermentioned persons.
Mr. E. Moay Dos. U.S. acting Consul at Kanagawa
Mr. John G. Walsh do do " Nagasaki
Mr. E. E. Rice U.S. Commercial Agent at Hakodade
Commander J.M. Brooke of the U.S. Schooner Fenimore Cooper.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris

To the Hon. Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington.

No. 37. T. Harris - Yeddo 18 Augt. 1857 —

U.S. Legation
Yedo August 18/57

Townsend Harris

No. 37.

Recvd

Acknowledge receipt of
letter relating to Captain
of Bark Messenger

No. 3 to Mr Marcy

No. 38.

United States Legation.

Yedo August 9. 1859

Sir,

By the third Article of the Treaty of Yedo, the Port of Nee-e-gata is to be opened to American commerce on the 1st of January, 1860. The Article provides, that if Nee-e-gata is found to be unsuitable as a Harbour, that another place shall be selected on the West coast of Nipon.

From information, that I have received I am of opinion, that Nee-e-gata is not a suitable Harbour, as only nine feet of water is found on the bar, outside the Port, and as all American vessels, in this Part of the World draw from twelve feet upwards of water, none of them can enter the Port.

The anchorage outside is an open road

To the Hon. Lewis Cass.

Secretary of State

Washington.

roadstead, and the strong westerly winds, that prevail on that coast, during the greater part of the year, render it very unsafe as an anchorage.

I think it important to the interests of the United States, that the coast adjacent to Nee-e-gata should be examined to determine on a suitable Harbour, as provided by the Treaty.

With this view, I have addressed a letter to J. M. Brooke Esquire, Lieutenant commanding the United States surveying Schooner Fenimore Cooper, requesting him, to undertake the requisite survey.

N:1 I transmit herewith, numbered 1 a copy of that letter.

I would respectfully suggest, that the President would be pleased to direct, the necessary orders to be sent to Lieutenant Brooke, authorising him to make the Surveys referred to.

As these Surveys cannot be commenced, before the month of May 1860, there is ample time, to have such orders reach Mr. Brooke, before he can commence the work.

Copy

United States Legation
Yedo, August 18. 1859.

Sir,

The third Article of the Treaty of Yedo provides, that the Port of Nee-e-gata shall be opened to American commerce, on the 1st of January 1860.

The Article further provides, that if Nee-e-gata is found to be unsuitable as a Harbour, another Port on the West coast of Nipon, shall be selected by the two Government, in lieu thereof.

From information which I have received, I am of opinion, that Nee-e-gata is not a suitable or safe Harbour for American vessels, as only nine feet of water is found on the bar

It is important to the interest of the United States, that the West coast

of

To T. M. Brooke Esquire
Lieutenant commanding U. S. Schooner
Fenimore Cooper. Yedo Bay

of Nipon should be examined in order to know the name of a proper Harbour that is situated the nearest to Nee-e-gata, either northerly or southerly of it.

I do not expect that a survey could be attempted the present season, but it is highly desirable, that it should be undertaken, as early as the weather will permit, next year.

I have therefore to request you to undertake the foregoing survey, at the earliest practicable period, provided your orders and the exigencies of the public service, will permit you, to undertake this labour.

In addition to the importance of the object in view, the work itself will be very valuable, as no reliable coast surveys of the West coast of Nipon have ever been made, and we have a large number of our whale ships, at certain seasons in the sea of Japan.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient servant
(Signed) Townsend Harris

Enclosure

with despatch No. 38,

Letter to Commander
of "Seminole Cooper-

No. 1.

Lew. August 18, 1859-

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

No. 38. T. Harris - Yedo - 19 Aug. 1859

U. S. Legation
Yedo August 19/59

Townsend Harris

No: 38.

1 Enclosure

Remarks

Requisitions for survey
of West coast of Nippon

Re 3d Desp Mr Marks.

N: 39.

United States Legation
Yedo. August 19th, 1859.

Sir,

While absent from Simoda, I made a mistake in numbering my dispatches. N: 20 has been duplicated as follows. one dated March 31. 1859 the other dated April 21. 1859 and N: 23 has been omitted.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

To the Hon. Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington

U. S. Legation

No. 39. T. Harris - Yedo 19 Aug. 1859.

U.S. Legation
Yedo, August 19/59

Townsend Harris

No: 39.

Receive.

Mistake in
numbering dispatches

No. 3d Desp. Mr Marcoe

No: 40.

United States Legation
Yedo. August 20th. 1859

Sir.

In my despatch No. 31, dated July 4th, I informed you, that Mr. Heusken had left me on that day. On the 17th of the same month, I saw Mr. Heusken, and after a free explanation, I was convinced that when he left me, he supposed, that it was with my consent, and that he would not ~~have~~ left, had he not been fully possessed, with that belief.

I regret, that, I did not, at that time, know the impressions under which he acted, as had I possessed that knowledge, I should not have had occasion to write that part of my despatch, nor should I have employed the terms, I did.

I have &c.

To the Honorable, Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington

Mr. Heusken returned to me, the moment these explanations had been made, and is now attached to this Legation, as its Interpreter.

The sum appropriated by your despatch No 1, of January 19th is insufficient to secure the services of a competent person, as Interpreter.

The expenses of living in Yedo, are much greater, than they were in Simoda; to what extent, I cannot exactly say, but I already see, that they will be double, and perhaps three times as great, as they were, at the latter place,

The salaries of the Interpreters to the English Consulates at Nagasaki, Kanagawa, & Hakodade are £500 Sterling each, and the Government pays its Officers here, in Mexican Silver Dollars, at 4/2 Sterling each. After deducting from the Salary of the Interpreters, the income tax of five pence in the pound, the sum received by them, is equal to $2494.92 of American gold currency.

The Salary of the Interpreter to the English Consul General at this place, is £750.

per annum, and, he discharges the nominal duty of Vice Consul, as well as Interpreter. The net Sum received by him, for those services, is $ 3732.38 American gold currency.

Persons in English employ have secured to them, the certainty of regular promotion to higher and more profitable places, as well as permanence of employ.

These considerations, would induce individuals to take employment at a lower rate of compensation, than would be accepted in the service of the United States, where no such conditions exist, nor any such guarantees given.

Mr. Heusken was engaged by me on the 1st of October 1855, but his salary, did not commence until the 1st of March 1856, he losing five months of his time thereby.

Since the 1st of January 1857, Mr. Heusken has been employed in the important business of interpreting all my negociations with the Japanese, which resulted in the Convention of Simoda, the Treaty of Yedo, and the Convention of Kanagawa.

His

His labors in these negociations were the more arduous on his part, from the fact, that he had to be the Instructor of the Interpreters, on the part of the Japanese, who were ignorant of all the more important words, necessarily employed, in the preliminary part of those negociations, particularly, in those that preceded the Treaty of Yedo.

These services were beyond the legitimate duties of the Interpreter to the Consulate, and I respectfully submit, that they form a just claim for extra compensation.

It is now almost four years, since Mr. Heusken entered into the service of the United States, and, instead of receiving an advance of Salary, as might be expected for continued and faithful services, his Salary has been reduced in point of fact, for, up to the 1st of January 1859, he was paid 1500 Mexican Dollars per annum, but, by the instructions of the Treasury Department, he is now charged $1.06.2 for each Mexican Dollar, thereby reducing the

the number received, from 1500, to 1407.

By Mr. Heusken's experience in Japan, he has added much to his usefulness, by a considerable knowledge of the Japanese language, and also by his complete knowledge of the Dutch, as used by the Japanese, which is a peculiar patois, which has grown up among them, during the last 200 years.

I think it an act of justice to Mr. Heusken, that he should be allowed a consideration for his extra services, and that this allowance should not be less than $ 1500.-

I respectfully inform you, that I cannot retain the services of Mr Heusken, or procure a competent person in his place, for less than $ 2500 per annum, and I trust, that you will be pleased to authorise me to pay that sum.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant.

Townsend Harris.

No. 40. T. Harris - Year 1859 - Aug. 20

U. S. Legation

Yedo August 20. 1859

Townsend Harris

No. 40.

Received

Relating to the salary and services of Interpreter in Japan.

Re 3d Desp. Mr Walker.

No: 41.

Legation of the United States
Yedo, August 22. 1859.

Sir,

In the month of May 1855, the American firm of Reed & Dougherty, became indebted to the Japanese Authorities at Simoda, in the sum of $ 5731, and in part settlement of this debt, they gave two promissory notes, one for one thousand Dollars, the other for one thousand four hundred and ninety Dollars, which notes were paid by me, by direction of the State Department in July 1858.

For the remaining sum of three thousand two hundred and forty one Dollars, they placed some gold coin in the hands of the Japanese, as a partial security, and gave an undertaking, in the following words.

"We also agree to redeem or exchange all the gold coin, that we have paid them, and also all other gold the Government may have, with silver Dollars at the same time."

(L.S.) (signed) Reed & Dougherty.

This

To the Honourable Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington

U.S. Legation

This writing is without date, but it was connected with the notes, which were payable in August 1855, and it was agreed, that the stipulated redemption of the gold, should be made at the same time.

The Japanese value of the gold deposited was ƒ 583.$\frac{2}{100}$ and the deposit was redeemable with 3241 Silver dollars. By the operation of the Convention of Simoda, this sum was reduced from 3241 dollars to 3241 Itzebues, and in the month of November 1858 I redeemed the gold, by paying to the Japanese 3241 Itzebues which at 34½ cents each, was equal to ƒ 1118.$\frac{15}{100}$

In the month of January 1859, I converted the gold which I had received from the Japanese into Silver money and received for it ƒ 2266.78

From this deduct 3241 Itzebues at 34½ ¢ paid to redeem the gold 1118.15

ƒ 1148.63

which left a balance of ƒ 1148.$\frac{63}{100}$ more than I had paid.

Had Rud. Dougherty complied

with

the terms of their agreement, the redemption would have taken place, before the 17th of June, 1857 the date of the Convention of Kanagawa. and therefore they would have been required to pay silver Dollars $3241.00

From this, deduct the amount received for the gold of 2266.78

974.22

and they would have been the losers of this balance of $974.22/100.

It is evident from the action of Reed & Dougherty, that they have not intended to discharge this, or any other of their obligations to the Japanese Government.

The redemption by me, affected the interest of the Japanese, as follows:

Value of 3241 Itzebues paid to them by me $1118.15

Value of the gold held as security by Japanese standard, 583.91

$534.24.

which establishes a benefit accruing to the Japanese by my intervention of $534.24/100.

In accordance with my custom of informing you of all my private transactions, I give you the foregoing statement.

My

No. 41. T. Harris - Yedo. 22 Aug. 1859 —

My constant occupation since January last and my temporary absence from Japan, prevented my writing to you, on this subject, at an earlier date.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant,

Townsend Harris

U. S. Legation

Yedo, August 22/59

Townsend Harris

No: 41

Relative

Relates to appointment of
guard ship with the Japanese
by Russ & daughter.

Rec 3d Dec Mr Marcy.

No 42.

United States Legation
Yedo, August 25th, 1859.

Sir,

A natural curiosity will no doubt be felt, by many persons, to visit this City, which they suppose, is now opened, to all, who desire to come here.

Soon after my arrival here in July. I applied to the Government for permanent passports for my messengers from Yedo to Kanagawa,

This request has been virtually complied with, but in the communications, which I had with the Japanese, I discovered, that they were apprehensive, that those passports might be used for other purposes, than those required, by the business of this legation, and I found, that they had strong objections, to see any such intercourse being had, before the 1st of January 1862.

I

A.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington

U. S. Legation

A Mr. Collins, an American citizen, being at Kanagawa applied through Mr. E. M. Dorr, acting American Consul at that place, for permission to visit this City.

After mature consideration I felt constrained, to refuse him that permission, and I set forth my reasons in a letter to the Acting Consul, a copy of which, together with a copy of the letter of the Consul to me, is transmitted herewith

No: 1. numbered 1

I have no doubt that similar applications will be made, and as the applicants will be disappointed, they will probably express that feeling, by addressing the Department on the subject, or through the Public Press.

I felt it to be my duty to inform you of my proceedings in this respect, and I have respectfully to request an expression of your opinion, as to the propriety of my action in this behalf.

I have the Honor to be

Very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

Copy.

U. S. Consulate.

Kanagawa 21 Aug. 1857.

Sir,

By Mr Heuskins, I sent a verbal message to you, about a Mr. Collins coming to Yedo, and as your house is the only Amn in Yedo, I have waited to hear in reference to Mr. Collins coming. Mr. C. appears to be a fine young man and is travelling for pleasure, and would like to see you and Yedo, he has been my guest since his arrival here, he desires to go to China soon and is daily expecting a vessel, by which he will take passage. An immediate answer is desired. There is no occasion for your sending a passport.

Respectfully Yours
(signed) E. M. Dow,
U. S. Consul.

Townsend Harris Esq.
Amn Minister Resident
Yedo.

Copy.

United States Legation

Yedo. August 22. 1859.

Sir,

Your letter dated yesterday was received last evening. You write me as follows: "By Mr Heusken, I sent a verbal message, "to you, about a Mr Collins, coming to Yedo.

Mr Heusken informed me, that there was a Mr Collins at Kanagawa, who desired to visit Yedo, but he did not inform me, that it was a message from you, or any one else, and as I considered it to be merely a piece of news, I did not feel called on, to write on the subject I would suggest to you, that it is always best to send written communications, which prevent mistakes.

By the 3d Article of our Treaty, the City of Yedo is to be opened, to American citizens on the 1st day of January 1862, and I am of opinion, that prior to that date, no Persons can

M. E. May Esqr,

American Consul Kanagawa.

can claim the right to visit this City, except those, connected with this legation, or Persons, who may have business with it, which cannot be transacted by letter.

I am very careful not to claim any rights, that are not clearly set forth in our Treaty stipulations, and I am not willing to ask any favors of this Government, particularly as I am now in corespondence with it, on the subject of my communications, with the Consular Offices of the United States.

I should be happy to gratify Mr. Collins, if I could do so, without compromising what I consider to be an important principle.

As this is the first case of the kind, that has occurred, I shall consider it as a precedent, which will be applied to all future cases, that may arise, and I respectfully request you, to communicate my decision to all American Citizens, who may inform you of their wish to visit this City, prior to the 1 of January 1862

I am Sir &c.

(signed) Townsend Harris.

No. 1.

Letter from Consul at Kanagawa and reply.

Kanagawa May 14th/59

with despatch No. 152.

No. 42. T. Harris - Yedo. 25 Aug. 1859 -

U. S. Legation
Yedo August 25/59.

Townsend Harris.

No. 42.

1 Enclosure

Received

Propriety of refusing
Americans to go to
Yedo before Jan'y 1/62.

Rec. 3d Dec Mr Markoe.

N: 43.

Legation of the United States
Yedo, September 1. 1859.

Sir,

A Russian squadron of 11 steamers arrived here on the 15th. instant, having on board Count Mouravieff Amoorsky, Governor General of Eastern Siberia, and Mr Goskevitch, Russian Consul at Hakodade. The avowed objects of this visit were to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty, made by Count Poutiatine last year, and to settle the line of division of the Island of Saghalien, between Russia and Japan.

The ratifications were exchanged by Mr. Goskevitch, on the 31st Ult°., but I do not learn, that the other object of the mission, has been accomplished

I.

To the Honorable, Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington

U. S. Legation

A deplorable occurrence took place, on the evening of the 26th. of August at Yokuhama. A Russian Officer making some purchases was attended by two seamen, one of whom carried a sum of money.

As these persons were passing from one shop to another, they were assaulted by some Japanese, one of the sailors fell dead, having his skull cleft, and the officer was so severely wounded that he died a few hours afterwards, the third person being only slightly wounded, escaped into a shop, and thus probably saved his life.

As the money of the Russians was carried off, it would appear, that robbery was the object of the murderers, but the savage manner, in which the bodies were cut and hacked, gives rise to a painful suspicion, that it was rather a revengeful assassination, than a simple act of brigandage.

This last feeling has received support, from the fact, that much apathy, if not culpable delay, was

shown

shown, by the authorities, in the measures taken for the arrest of the criminals.

These considerations coupled with the well known hostility of the Government and a majority of the Daimios to the late Treaties, caused much excitement among the foreign population at Kanagawa, and for a few days, they were apprehensive for their safety.

This excitement has somewhat subsided, but the feelings of uneasiness will continue, until the murderers have been arrested and punished, but as yet, no arrests have been made.

The calm and careful action of Count Mouravieff, throughout this painful matter, is much to be commended, had he yielded to the suggestions of rash advisers and retaliated on the Japanese, the position of all Foreigners here, would have been extremely critical.

The presence of some men of war is much to be desired, because their appearance alone would be a great security against an outbreak on the part of the populace, or rather of the

followers.

No. 43. T. Harris - Yedo. 1 Sept. 1859 -

followers of the Daimios, as we have nothing to fear from the masses of the people.

I have tendered my limited hospitality to the Count and tendered him the assistance of this Legation. I am happy to say, that our intercourse has been agreable, because it was frank and sincere.

The Count with nine of the Russian vessels, will leave here for Hakodade and the Amoor, on the 4th instant, and one will proceed to Shanghai, which enables me, to forward my despatches to you. The Frigate Askold will remain here. — Count Mouraviff, desired me to consider the Askold, as being entirely at my disposal, adding, that he had given orders to her Commander, to support me at all times, and under all circumstances.

I need not point out to you, the generosity of this act of national courtesy, or, of how much importance it may be, in securing the safety of the American Citizens in this vicinity.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant.
Townsend Harris.

U. S. Legation
Yedo Sept 1/59
Townsend Harris
No. 43.
Received.

Russian fleet at Yedo

Dr 3d Desp Mr Marcy

No: 44.

Legation of the United States
Yedo, September 3. 1859.

Sir,

In my despatch No. 34, dated July 22, I had the honor to inform you, that the Japanese had withdrawn their new silver coinage, and that the Dollar was received, according to the stipulations of the Treaty.

Since that time, the Japanese have only partially complied with that part of the 5th Article of the Treaty of Yedo, which provides that for the period of one year, after the opening of each Harbour, the Japanese Government would furnish Japanese Coin, in exchange for the coin of the Americans. The amounts actually exchanged are barely sufficient for

To the Honorable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington.

Russians flies at Yedo

for the current expenses of each establishment, and as the action of this Government thus far, has had the effect of discrediting all Foreign coins, no business can be done.

I had an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 27th Ult°, and I then laid before them, a respectful but energetic statement of their infractions of the Treaty; and of the unfriendly manner, in which I had been received here

In answer to the charge of a violation of the Treaty, in regard to the Currency, they said they wished to open new negociations with me on that Subject. This I promptly and firmly refused to listen to. They then said, that Japan was a poor Country, that they only had money enough for their ordinary wants, and that they could not supply the extraordinary demand, which had been made on them since the 4th of July. In

reply

reply, I stated that for one year they had had full knowledge of the demand that would be made for their coin, that instead of preparing for that demand, they had struck off a large amount of coin, which confiscated more than two thirds of the value of our coins, which money they had endeavored to force the Americans to receive, in exchange for theirs. I added that American merchants, were losers by these acts of the Government, and they must be prepared, to pay all well established claims for such losses, as the claims would be sustained by my Government.

They then objected that the allowance of six per cent, made by the convention of Simoda, was taken away by the Treaty of Yedo, and that the expense of this recoinage was very heavy to them.

I answered that the allowance of six per cent for recoinage was struck out by their own Commissioners, and that it was not my suggestion

9

I added that the probable amount of claims on them for non fulfilment of the Treaty, already amounted to more than the extra expense of recoinage, for the next five years. They said, they wished to comply with all their Treaty stipulations, and that orders should be sent to all the opened Harbours, to exchange coin, as far as they had it. I could not get any assurance, that extra exertions should be made to increase the amount of the coinage.

The next point was the delay, in agreeing on a place, where Americans could erect their dwellings at Kanagawa and at Nagasaki.

They assured me, that they were prosecuting their enquiries as rapidly as possible, and that the moment they had the necessary information, as to the spots selected, they would come to a decision.

In reference to my charge, that they had treated me with coolness and neglect, since my arrival on

the

the 7th of July, they did not attempt any defence, but they assured me that for the future, I should have no cause of complaint on that point, and they naïvely added. "We do "not expect, you will believe us now, "but time will show, that we speak "the truth."

The present Ministry represents the old party of the Dimio, and is strongly opposed to the Treaty. While I do not think, they will take any violent steps to abrogate it, they will interpose a passive resistance to the fulfilment of its obligations; and that this will continue until they are compelled to make good some considerable claims for damages.

On the 19th Ulto, I was officially notified, that Ota Bingo no cami, Chief of the Council of State, and first Minister for Foreign Affairs had retired, and that his places were filled by Manabay Sinnoïsans cami, formerly

Second

second Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Ill health (the standing reason), is the cause assigned for this retirement.

I cannot flatter myself that this resignation indicates any change in the policy of this Government, but I feel, that so obstinate an adherent to the old policy of this country, can hardly be found to replace him in the Council.

I am happy to inform you that my relations with Mr. Alcock the English Consul General at this place are of the most agreable kind, and that I find a disposition on his part to co-operate cordially with me in all matters, in which our Governments have a mutual interest.

I forward with this my despatches Nr. 33 to 43 inclusive.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

No 44. T. Harris - Yedo - 3 Sept. 1859

U. S. Legation

Yeddo Septh 3. 1859.

Townsend Harris.

No: 44.

Received

Interview with Ministers
relating to -
Currency question
Plans of residence.

Re 19. Dec Mr Marcoa.

No: 45

Legation of the United States
Yedo, September 12. 1859

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No: 4 of May 31st, in which reference is made to the manner in which I have made up my accounts, and I am informed that.

" It would have been better had you (I)
" embraced all these in two accounts, one for
" salary and fees and one for Contingent
" Fund, including pay of Interpreter. The
" adoption of such a rule in future will save
" yourself (myself) and the Department
" much unnecessary trouble."

In the month of September 1858, I received from the State Department two sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to eight thousand five hundred Dollars

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington:

U.S. Legation

Dollars, which I was directed to expend as follows: Say.

For presents for the Kings of Siam	$5000.00
For incidental expenses to the mission of Siam	1500.00
For the salary of an Interpreter in Japan	1500.00
For Contingent Expenses in Japan	500.00
	$8500.00

I made verbal enquiries at the State and Treasury Departments, as to the manner of keeping my accounts, and among other directions, I was informed, that I must keep separate accounts for each of the above sums, and I made up my accounts, in accordance with the directions given to me. My first accounts were received at the State Department about the 17th of September 1856.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

No. 45. T. Harris - Yedo - 12 Sept. 1859

U. S. Legation

Yedo September 12/59.

Townsend Harris.

No: 45

Received

Relating to accounts

Rec. 4. Jan. 1860 Mr Munroe.

N: 46.

Legation of the United States
Yedo. October 1: 1859.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, numbered 1, my account for N: 1
Salary from the 1st of July to the 30th of September inclusive, and to inform you that I have drawn on the Department in the prescribed form for Six hundred Fourteen 80/100 Dollars, which draft is supported by all the required vouchers.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant

Townsend Harris

To the Hon. Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State.
Washington

U. S. Legation

1 Oct. 1859 -

No 46. T. Harris. Yedo -

U. S. Legation
Yedo October 1/59

Townsend Harris

No. 46.

1 Enclosure
and 3 vouchers.

Received

quarterly account for
salary.

Rec'd from Com Morse

No: 47

Legation of the United States
Yedo, October 1. 1859

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, numbered 1, Account for Contingent Expenses, for the quarter ending September 30th, 1859, showing a balance in my hands of One hundred & ten 54/100 Dollars, and to inform you, that I have drawn on the Department, in the prescribed manner for One hundred & Sixty three 98/100 dollars, which draft is supported by all the required vouchers. No: 1

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant.

Townsend Harris

To the Hon. Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington.

U. S. Legation

U. S. Legation
Yedo. October 1/59.

Townsend Harris-

No. 47.

1 Enclosure &
6 vouchers.

Received.

Quarterly account
of contingent expenses -

No. 47. T. Harris. Yedo 1 Oct. 1859 -

Rec'd at Mr Marcy

N. 48.

Legation of the United States
Yedo October 10, 1859.

Sir,

I transmit herewith a receipt signed by Mr. E. M. Dow, Acting Consul at Kanagawa, for seventeen circulars, from the State Department, and for the consular flagstaff, topmast, rigging & stays formerly used at Simoda.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.

Townsend Harris

To the Honorable Lewis Cass,
Secretary of State
Washington.

U. S. Legation

Consulate of the United States
Panama. 29th Augt 1859.

Received from Jonas Ellis late Consul
General of the United States at Sinaloa.
the following articles which are the property
of the United States viz

Fourteen Circulars from
the State Department of the United States.
One Flag Staff and topmast. with rigging
and stays.

C. W. Dorr

Enclosure
with despatch No. 48.

Receipt for circulars
and flagstaff.

No. 1.

Managua August 29/57

No. 48. T. Harris Yedo - 10 Oct. 1859

U. S. Legation
Yedo October 10/59.

Townsend Harris

No: 48.

1 Enclosure

Receipt for Consular property.

Re- y. Ap. Mr Martin

No: 49.

Legation of the United States
Yedo, October 22d, 1859,

Sir,

I have this day granted a passport to James Bradford, an American citizen now at Hakodade, and I transmit you herewith No: 1 No. 1 certified copies of the documents, on which the Passport was issued.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant.

Townsend Harris

To the Hon. Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington

Yedo. 22 Oct. 1859.

U. S. Legation

Yedo, October 22/59

Townsend Harris

No: 49.

1 Enclosure

Rec'd.

No. 49. T. Harris.

Granting of passport.

Enclosure to dispatch # 49
No 1.
Document for Passports.
Hako Octobr 12/59.

Copy.

Hakodade Japan Oct. 12. 1859

To E. E. Rice Esq.

I respectfully request you to procure for me a Passport from His Excellency Townsend Harris, U. S. Minister resident at Yedo, Japan, and to take such testimony as will be necessary for the same.

Respectfully Your obt Servt.

(signed) James Bradford.

I the undersigned certify, that I am a citizen of the United States of America, that I was born in the Town of Granbury, State of Massachusetts, in the year A. D. 1832. That I now am 27 years old, Stature 5 feet 9 inches, Forehead receding, Eyes blue, nose grecian, mouth medium, chin prominent, hair light brown, Complexion fair, face full.

(signed) James Bradford.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Hakodade, this 13th. day of October 1859

(signed) E. E. Rice.

U. S. Commr. Agt.

Seal of the commercial Agency

over.

We the undersigned Citizens of the United States of America, hereby certify, that we are acquainted, with the within named James Bradford, and that we know that the within Statement, sworn to and subscribed by him is true

(signed) Charles E. Leaves

(.) Charles T. Weymouth -

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Hakodade, this 13th day of October A.D. 1859. And I do further certify, that I am satisfied that James Bradford, Charles E. Leaves and Charles T. Weymouth who subscribed the foregoing oaths, are the persons they represent themselves to be, that they are credible persons, and that the Statement made by them, under oath is true (signed) E. E. Rice -

(Seal of commercial Agency)

U.S. Commercial Agent

United States Legation

Yedo. October 22d, 1859.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original document, now on file at this Legation.

Townsend Harris

Rec'd 7 Apr. Mr Marcy.

No: 50

Legation of the United States
Yedo, October 28, 1859.

Sir,

I have received reliable information from Russian, Dutch and English Naval officers, who have visited the Haibour of Nee-e-gata, that it has less than nine feet water on the bar at its entrance, and that the roadstead is a dangerous one as an anchorage.

The third article of the Treaty of Yedo provides, that the Harbour of Nee-e-gata shall be opened on the 1st day of January 1860, and the same article also provides that "If Nee-e-gata is found to be "unsuitable as a Harbour, another Port on the "West coast of Nipon, shall be selected by the two "Governments, in lieu thereof."

I am of opinion that the acceptance

of.

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington.

of Nee-e-gata, by permetting our citizens to go there, as provided by the Treaty, would be a grave impediment, to the procuring another and suitable Harbour, in place of it.

This consideration joined to the evident dangers of the Harbour, has induced me, to issue a Notification to American citizens, that Nee-e-gata will not be opened on the first day of January next.

No 1 I transmit herewith, numbered 1, Copy of this notification.

I have sent copies of this document, to all our Consular Agents in Japan, to the Honorable John Ward, United States Plenipotentiary to China and to Jas. Keenan Esquire, United States Consul at Hong Kong.

Mr. Alcock, the English Consul General has issued a similar notice to British Subjects.

As soon as I can procure any reliable information, of the other Ports, adjacent to Nee-e-gata, I shall use every exertion, to secure the speedy opening of one, to the commerce of

our

our enterprising fellow citizens, but I fear I must rely entirely on foreign assistance, as I cannot depend on any surveys being made by the United States ships on this station.

Trusting my action in this matter will be approved, I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully
Your obedient Servant,

Townsend Harris

No. 50 - T. Harris - Yedo - 28 Oct - 1859 -

U. S. Legation

Yedo October 28/59.

Townsend Harris.

No: 50.

1 Enclosure

Recvd.

Short Notification to Americans of closing of the Port of Nee-e-gata

Notification

Legation of the United States
Yedo, October 27th. 1859.

Reliable information has been received at this Legation, that the Harbour of Nee-e-gata is not safe for the resort of American vessels, as less than nine feet water is found on the bar, and the Roadstead is extremely dangerous as an anchorage.

I therefore give this public notice that the Harbour of Nee-e-gata will not be opened, to American citizens on the first day of January next, as provided for, in the Treaty of Yedo.

As soon as the requisite surveys are completed, a suitable Harbour on the West coast of Nipon will be selected, in lieu of Nee-e-gata, and due notice will be given of its name, and of the date, on which it will be opened.

(signed) Townsend Harris
Minister Resident.

Enclosure

with despatch N: 50

N: 1.

Copy of
Notification:

Yedo, October 27/59

Rec'd. Feb. 11. Tells Ass. Minister

No: 51

Legation of the United States
Yedo, November 7th, 1859.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that on the 5th instant, I had my audience of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, and presented my letters of credence, as Minister Resident, from the President of the United States.

I transmit herewith, numbered 1, copy of my address to the Tycoon, and His Majesty's reply.

I regret to inform you, that the audience I had the day before yesterday, compares very unfavourably with the one of 1857, and altho' the greater number of my complaints, might appear very insignificant to Persons unacquainted with Eastern Customs, they being mere points of etiquette, and omissions of ceremonial, trifling to a Republican mind, yet it must be remembered, that they are of a very significant nature, in the eyes of

To the Honourable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State
Washington

of the Japanese, and tended to show on the whole, that the feeling of the present Ministry, or rather of the prevailing party of Simios, is far from that entente cordiale, which existed between Japan and the United States, under the late Ministry.

I shall make this matter a subject of complaint, to this Government, and altho' I have no doubt, that the subtle reasoning of the Japanese, will find excuses for all my complaints, yet one fact occurred, which was too manifest and cannot be explained away, namely the very haughty, cold and unfriendly bearing, almost amounting to disdain, with which I was treated, during my audience, by Manabay Sirino osano cami, Chief of the Council of State and First Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I shall transmit to you copies of any correspondence, I may have with the Japanese Government on this subject.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant,

Townsend Harris

Address to His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan.

Sire!

In presenting my letters of credence, I am directed to express the sincere wishes of the President of the United States of America, for the health and happiness of Your Majesty and for the prosperity of Your Empire, and to assure you of the cordial and enduring friendship of the United States.

In raising me to the high and honorable office of Minister Resident in Japan, the President has given a marked proof of his approval of my conduct, as his Diplomatic Representative, in this country, and so long as I shall remain accredited to the Court of Your Majesty, it will be my chief object, to foster the feelings of friendship, now happily existing.

I shall faithfully observe all the stipulations of our Treaties, as I shall thereby preserve, and, if possible increase, the amicable relations now existing between the United States and Japan, and I do not doubt, that the same stipulations will

be

be observed with equal good faith, by the Government of Your Majesty

His Majesty's Reply.

I have understood your communication and hope to extend more and more the friendship between the two Empires.

Your long residence here, must have given you much trouble (subjected you to much annoyance and privation).

Note The latter part of H. M.'s speech is one of the highest Japanese Compliments. The words "have given you much trouble" are always used, when Persons of high rank, wish to be very courteous, and really mean "He was pleased to see that I continued to remain in "his Empire."

Enclosure
with despatch No 51
Address to the Tycoon
and his reply.
No 3.

Yeddo November 5/71

U. S. Legation
Yedo Novbr 4/59

Townsend Harris.

No. 51.

Enclosure
Review

No. 51. T. Harris. Yedo 7 Nov. 1859

Audience of U. S. the
Tycoon & complaints thereon

Re 21. Mar. Mr Mattoon

N: 52.

Legation of the United States
Yedo, November 15, 1859.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch N: 5, dated August 16th, covering copy of a letter to you, from the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the arrangements ordered, for the conveyance of the Japanese Plenipotentiaries to the United States.

They will embark on board the Powhattan at this place, between the first and twenty second days of February next, and may be expected to reach Aspinwall in 50 to 60 days after their departure.

I respectfully request your perusal of my despatch N: 29 of September 6th, 1858 on this subject, and at the same time, I renew the recommendations, that the Embassy should be conveyed from Aspinwall, directly to the Potomac, without touching at any other

To the Honourable Lewis Cass
Secretary of State,
Washington

other Port in the United States.

I think it very desirable, that the first impressions of the Japanese, of our Country, should be received at a place, less excitable and tumultuous, than any of our large sea ports.

No: 1 I enclose herewith, numbered 1, a list of the Embassy, which consists of eighteen Persons of rank and fifty three servants.

Permit me to suggest the procuring of proper accommodation for the Japanese, before they arrive at the Capital.

No: 2 I enclose, numbered 2, copy of a letter from Flag officer Tattnall on the subject of the conveyance of the Embassy to Panama.

The Palace of the Tycoon was totally destroyed by fire, on the 12th instant. The buildings were erected nearly three centuries ago, and contained the Hall, in which the Dutch received their humiliations, for more than 200 years.

It may not be uninteresting to you to know, that the first and last person ever received in that Palace, with proper respect and without submitting to degrading observances, was the diplomatic

Representative

Representative of the United States.

The Japanese have eagerly seized on this accident as an excuse, for the almost total suspension of all business at the opened Ports, and plead it as a reason for not replying to my letter of remonstrance on the subject of my last audience.

Our affairs here are in an unsatisfactory state. The Japanese evade the faithful observance of the most important of the Treaty stipulations, or meet them, with a passive resistance.

I am unwearied in my efforts to convince this Government of the dangerous course it is pursuing, and until its eyes are open to the perils it incurs by its present course, no change for the better can be looked for.

I am Sir

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant,

Townsend Harris

No. 52. J. Harris. Yedo - 15 Nov - 1859 —

U. S. Legation
Yedo November 15/59.

Townsend Harris.

No: 52.

2 Enclosures

Remarks -

Relating to Japanese Embassy -
Fire of Tycoon's palace.
Matters very unsatisfactory

Copy.

Flag ship Powhattan
off Kanagawa Japan
November 11th, 1859.

Sir,

I directed my flag Lieutenant yesterday to call on and converse with you on certain points, connected with the conveyance of the Japanese Commissioners to the U. States in this ship. I was too unwell to write or call myself.

He reports to me as the result of his conversation with you, that the Panama route has been selected by the Japanese, that the time of departure may be any time that suits myself after the Japanese New Year, and that the number of officials (Gentlemen in our sense) is twenty and their servants fifty one, making in all seventy one.

He also reports, that they will be contented two or three together, to occupy one state room, and that the servants can be placed anywhere under shelter.

I shall therefore inform the Secretary of the Navy, that I shall leave Japan on the 1st day of February next, and make such suggestions to him,

as

as may enable him, to have a ship at Aspinwall prepared as well as may be for them.

I regret the number of Japanese servants from the impossibility of providing them accommodations, as comfortable as I could wish. The officials we can get along with, with discomfort only to ourselves. I hope to return here by the first of January, so as to have one month for minor preparations.

I take this occasion to say, that on the occasions of the arrival of this ship at this anchorage all letters for Consuls and others were sent to the American Consul at this place. I rather think that the British Consul's letters did not reach him in time, in consequence of his own absence.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant.

(signed) Josiah Tattnall

Flagofficer comm'dg in chief E. India & China Seas

His Excellency

Townsend Harris

Resident Minister U. S. America.

Enclosure

with dispatch 52.

No: 2.

Copy of Flag officer Tattnall's dispatch

Kanagawa Nov 12/59.

List of Japanese Embassy to the United States

Simme Prince of Bozen
Mooragaki Prince of Awadsi } Envoys.
Ogoori Mata itsee Chief Censor.

1 Vice Governor of the Treasury
1 Vice Governor for Foreign Affairs
1 Secretary of the 1st rank (Serabay akoo)
2 Inspectors of the 1st rank.
2 Secretaries of the 2d rank.
2 Treasury officers
2 Inspectors of the 2d rank
2 Interpreters
2 Doctors.

53 Servants.

Enclosure

with despatch 52.

No. 1.

List of Embassy.

Re 2 Sep. Mr Martin.

No: 59.

Legation of the United States.
Yedo, November 21. 1859.

Sir,

On your despatch No: 5, you informed me, that my despatch No: 17 had not been received, at the Department.

I have the honor to transmit No: 1. No: 1
copy of that despatch and of its enclosure.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris

To the Honourable Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington

U. S. Legation.

Yedo November 21./59.

Townsend Harris.

No: 53.

1 Enclosure

Queries.

No 53 - T. Harris. Yedo - 21 Nov - 1859

Quiet copy of dispatch No 17.

U. S. Legation

Copy
N: 17.

Consulate General at Simoda
March 31st. 1859.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit you herewith, return of Fees for the quarter ending March 31. 1859, as required by Circular N: 6, dated June 1. 1858.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) Townsend Harris.

Record of Treasury Fees, United States Consulate General at Simoda
Fees received during the quarter ending March 31st 1859.

Date	N.	Name of vessel	Name of party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Amount of fees paid
January	18	Bark Manry.	Capt. Lh. A. Fletcher.	Tonnage Fees.	$ 2. 97/100

United States Consulate General
Simoda, March 31st 1859
[Signed] Townsend Harris.

Enclosure N. 1.

of Enclosure N. 1

of despatch N. 53.

Return of Fees.

Enclosure

with despatch No. 53.

Copy of despatch No. 17
of 1859.

No. 1.

Simoda March 31st 1859.

Rec 25. Apr. No Minto

No: 54.

Legation of the United States
Yedo December 31st. 1859.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, numbered 1. a return of the numbers and dates of the despatches, addressed to the Department of State, by the Consulate General at Simoda and this Legation, during the year 1859.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Townsend Harris

To the Honorable Lewis Cass.
Secretary of State
Washington

Return of the numbers and dates of the Despatches addressed to the Department of State, by the United States Consulate General at Simoda and the Legation at Yedo, during the year 1859

No: 1	Simoda	January	3d
2	do.	do	4th
3	do.	do.	4th
4	do.	do.	8th
5	do.	do.	18th
6.	do.	do.	29th
7	do.	February	15th
8	do.	do	22d
9	do.	March	22nd
10	do.	do	22d
11	do.	do.	22d
12	do.	do.	22d
13	do.	do.	23d
14.	do.	do.	24th
15	do.	do.	28th
16.	do.	do.	29th
17.	do.	do.	31st
18.	do.	do.	31st
19	do.	do.	31st
20.	do.	do.	31st
20	Nagasaki	April	21st

N: 21.	Nagasaki	April	26th
22	Shanghai	May	9th
24	do.	do	31st
25	do.	do.	31st
26.	do.	June	6th
27	do.	do.	8th
28.	do.	do.	11th
29	Nagasaki	do.	21st
30.	Simoda	do.	29th
31.	Kanagawa	July	4th
32.	Yedo.	do.	11th
33.	do.	do.	18th
34.	do.	do.	22d.
35.	do.	August	10th
36.	do.	do.	11th
37.	do.	do.	18th
38	do.	do.	19th
39	do	do.	19th
40.	do.	do.	20th
41	do.	do.	22d.
42	do.	do.	25th.
43	do.	September	1st.
44	do.	do	3d.
45.	do.	do.	12th
46.	do.	October	1st
47.	do.	do.	1st
48.	do.	do	10th

No. 49	Yedo.	October 22d.
50	do.	do. 28th
51	do.	November 4th
52	do.	do. 15th
53	do.	do. 21st
54.	do.	December 31st.

Legation of the United States
Yedo. December 31st. 1859.

Inclosure

with despatch N. 54.

Return of numbers
& dates of despatches
during 1859

N: 1.

Yedo. December 31/59

Yedo. December 31. 1859

Townsend Harris

No: 54.

1 Enclosure

Rec.

With returns of despatches during this year

No 54. T. Harris. Yedo. 31 Dec. 1859.